HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

SIR SALAR JUNG.

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., D.C.L., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.
For 1290 F.=1880-81 A.D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F.=1853 A.D. TO 1290 F.=1881 A.D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI=1881-82 A.D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,
REVENUE SECRETARY,
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,
AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

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INTRODUCTION.

My object in preparing this work has been to give an account of the wise and beneficent administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Regent and Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as developed in the year 1290 Fasli = A.D. 1880, with occasional references to the progress of the work of administration under him in previous years. I have also compared the condition of the territory administered by him with that of the surrounding Provinces in several of the most important particulars. I have already explained in the Dedication that the work was taken in hand during His Excellency's lifetime, that is to say, in 1291 Fasli. Had he lived to see the reforms contemplated by him fully carried out, he would have occupied a still higher place in the roll of great Statesmen than that already assigned to him by the public judgment.

C. A.

Hyderabad, Deccan,
1884.

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CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.

MAIN DIVISIONS.

1. There are two main divisions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories :—

Main divisions.

I. The Hyderabad Dominion, under the administration of His Highness' Government; and

II. The Berar Province, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the British Administration.

Both these main divisions comprise an area of 1,00,408 square miles,* with a population of 1,25,11,267 souls,† according to the latest Census Returns for 1881.

I.

SECTION FIRST.

THE HYDERABAD DOMINION.

2. The first division of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories contains 82,698 square miles, with 98,45,594 persons.

Hyderabad Proper.

It will be convenient to treat of it under the heads geographical or territorial, and civil or administrative.

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* Briggs, (Nizam, 1. 2), Col. Malleson (Native States of India, p. 277) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History, p. 18) give 95,337 square miles. The Southern Gazetteer (p. 650) has 90,000, and Hamilton (Gazetteer of India, Vol. I. p. 693) has 95,000 square miles. Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, Vol. VI. p. 143) and Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) make about 98,000. Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 500) gives 97,728, and Col. Thullier (Manual of Survey of India, 1875) 97,887.

† Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) gives about nine millions; Col. Malleson (Native States of India), Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, VI. p. 143.) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History) 1,06,66,080; Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer. Vol. III. p. 505) estimates the population of Berar at 22,26,496, and the population of the remainder of the Hyderabad territories at 90,00,000.

Hyderabad, Geographical, &c., Divisions.

3. The geographical, ethnological, or linguistic divisions of Hyderabad proper are:—

1. Mahrattwari.
2. Telingana.
3. Kanara.

The area and population of each of the above three divisions are as follow:—

	Square Miles.	Population.
(1.) *Mahrattwari.*		
North-Western Division	14,983	18,72,637
Western Division	12,308	20,85,151
Total......	27,291	39,57,788
(2.) *Telingana.*		
Northern Division	18,983	20,32,131
Eastern Division	20,407	17,17,630
Hyderabad City and District	3,385	7,34,710
Total......	42,775	44,84,471
(3.) *Kanara.*		
Southern Division	12,632	14,03,335
Grand Total......	82,698	98,45,594

Agricultural, Divisions.

4. The Hyderabad territory is divided into two main Agricultural divisions, one of which comprises the wheat-producing and the other the rice-producing districts, called respectively the dry and wet cultivation districts. The area and population of each of these two divisions are given below:—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Dry......	39,923	53,61,123
Wet......	42,775	44,84,471
Total ...	82,698	98,45,594

5. The territorial divisions are (1) *Jagir*, and (2) *Khalisa* lands; that is (1) land not paying revenue, quit-rent or *Peishkash* to the Government; and (2) land paying Government revenue in the shape of rent (or land revenue proper), *Pan Makta*, and *Sarbasta* (quit-rent), and *Peishkash*; also *Khalisa Inam* lands.

Territorial Divisions.

SECTION SECOND.

Jagirs in General.

6. A brief account of Jagirs in general will not be considered out of place here. The Jagir was a tenure common among the Mohammadan Governments, under the general appellations of *Inam-al-Tumgha*, and *Madad Ma-ash*, in which the public revenue of a given tract of land was made over to a servant of the State, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and to administer the general government of the territory so assigned. The assignment was either conditional or otherwise; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or some other specified duty was engaged for; while in the latter the land was left entirely at the disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or more usually for the life-time of the holder, lapsing on his death to the State, although frequently renewed to his heir on the payment of a *Nazrana;* and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment, without which specification it was held to be a life tenure.

Territorial Divisions—*continued.* Origin of Jagirs.

7. The right or interest conveyed by an *Al-Tumgha Jagir* tenure is not transferable by sale, gift or bequest, or by any other mode of transfer; and the nature of the grant, as well as the understanding and practice of the Moghul Government appears to have corresponded with this view. The *Al-Tumgha* may be considered in the light of an entail upon the grantee and his heirs. In default of heirs the Jagir reverts to the State.

Nature of *Inam-al-Tumgha.*

8. *Al-Tumgha* is derived from the Turkish words, *Al* and *Tumgha*, both which signify the royal signet. *Al* in Persian implies also a

Derivation of *Al-Tumgha.*

scarlet colour, and therefore it has been supposed to mean the Emperor's red signet. It is difficult to say when *Al-Tumgha* was introduced into the Revenue terminology of India, in the sense either of a seal or a grant. It certainly does not appear to have been in common and practical use in the fiscal language of the country in Akbar's time. In the Institutes (*Ain*) of Akbar, *Sayurghal*, a Chaghattai word, is used for free grants of land as *Madad Ma-ash*. This latter term signifies 'means of subsistence,' and differs for this reason from *Jagir* or *Tuyul* lands which were conferred, for a specified time, on Mansabdars in lieu of salaries.

Timour's System of Jagirs.

9. The *Jagir* may be said to be a military tenure. Its origin in India may be traced to the following practice of Timour. He ordered the whole of the revenue of the country to be divided into lots of different amounts, and directed that these lots should be written on a royal assignment, *Yurligh*. These assignments were brought to the *Divankhana* (Exchequer) to be entered perhaps. Each of the Omra and Mingbaushis (officers of horse, who received sixty times the pay of a trooper) received one of these assignments. If the amount was greater than his own allowance, he was to share it with another; if less, he got another to make up the amount. Timour directed, however, that no Amir or Mingbaushi should collect more from the subject than the established revenue and taxes; and for this purpose, and to keep an account of the *Jama*, and of the payments and shares of the Ryots, &c., to every province on which royal assignments were granted, he appointed two Vazirs; one of whom was to take care that the Jagirdar should not oppress the Ryots. The Jagirdars got the grant first for three years; at the end of the period the country was inspected. If it was found in a flourishing condition, and the peasantry were contented, the Jagir was continued; otherwise it was resumed, and the Jagirdar was punished by withholding from him his subsistence for three years following.

Jagirs in this State. Their nature.

10. The Jagir lands are now of five kinds :—

(*a*) *Al-Tumgha Jagir* or *Inam-al-Tumgha*: These are permanent, perpetual and hereditary grants.

(*b*) *Zat Jagirs* or grants made of large portions of land for the maintenance of the grantees and mostly personal.

(*c*) *Jagir Nigehdasht Jamiat* or *Paigah:* These are assignments of groups of villages or Parganahs to some one of the nobility or gentry of the State in lieu of levying a certain number of troops whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof.

(*d*) *Tankhahi Mahalat*, which resemble the third kind, but are of a later origin and are not legitimate in their nature. These had their origin in the times when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jamadars or Military chiefs lost no opportunity of taking charge of *Khalisa* talukas as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. By and by the infection spread and the other recipients of cash allowances too, such as Mansabdars, Rusumdars, Heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State or *Sahus*, as they were called, followed the same example. In this sense *Tankhah* Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages, Parganahs or talukas in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops.

(*e*) *Sarfkhas* (or Crown) *Jagirs* which are assigned to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in lieu of cash payments from the Public Treasury. They also include some personal Jagirs.

These lands are not administered by His Highness' Government, except the last, nearly all of which was placed under the charge of the Government during the minority of the present Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Jagirs as free Grants.

11. The Jagirdars, as a rule, do not pay to the Government, or directly to His Highness, any amount of annual tribute, *Nazrana*, or fee. They hold free grants of land. But there are a few who do pay the *Chauth* or *Mokassa* either directly to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk or to the Government.

Origin of *Chauth*.

12. The Mahrattas demanded one-fourth of the Government collection as their *Chauth*. The chiefs, left by the Moghul Emperors in charge of the Deccan, first faintly opposed, and then conciliated the Mahrattas: a truce was concluded about A.D. 1710, by which they yielded the *Chauth* or one-fourth of the Government collections to the Mahrattas. This was confirmed by the Emperor Mohammad Shah in 1719. The fourth thus acquired was called by the Mahrattas the *Chauth*. A fourth of this *Chauth* or 25 per cent. was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Priti Nidhi*, the *Peishwa* and the *Punt Suchew* under the name of *Babti*. The remainder of the *Chauth*, *i.e.*, 75 per cent., was called *Mokassa*, and was apportioned among the *Sirdars* on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. This *Mokassa* was sub-divided into two heads: (1) *Sahotra* and (2) *Ain Mokassa*. The *Sahotra* or six per cent. of the whole *Chauth* was given to the *Punt Suchew*, leaving the *Ain Mokassa* to be divided among the other *Sirdars* as already described.

Chauth-paying Jagirs.

13. There are certain Jagirdars who pay *Chauth* to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government. These formerly used to pay *Chauth* under the different heads described above to the Mahratta Government of Poona; and, since the dismemberment of the Poona Government, have continued to pay the same to that of His Highness. The total amount levied from these Jagirdars is Rs. 64,596.

Other Contributions.

14. The undermentioned Jagirdars pay annually the sum specified against their names as a contribution directly to His Highness:

The Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur from Koppal.. Rs. 25,000
The Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur from Chitapur. „ 17,000

Area and Population of the Jagirs.

Area and Population of the Jagirs.

15. There are about 6,848 Jagir villages of all descriptions, with a population of 31,63,705 souls. The area of all of the Jagirs is not known. Most of the isolated Jagir villages are scattered all over the *Khalisa* territory, and their area, not being separately

ascertainable, is included in the 71,589 square miles of the *Khalisa* territory. (*Vide* p. 44.)

	Area, Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Jagirs, area not known	......	3,572	15,81,217
Do. area known	11,109	3,329	16,12,791

The Jagirs, the area of which is known, are specified below :—

Sarfkhas including its Jagirs ...	7,113	1,894	8,82,654
Paigah	2,373	1,060	5,59,401
Koppal	1,010	261	1,15,407
Bhalki	128	53	29,726
Bhum	287	43	19,015
Ajunta	198	18	6,588

Abstract of Jagir Villages.

16. The following Abstract shows the number and population of the Jagir villages in His Highness' Dominions.

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Bidar	Karamungi	63	27,175
	Aurad	78	38,217
	Chincholi	43	42,954
	Narainkhair	94	39,837
	Hasanabad	76	31,641
	Partappur	66	43,369
	Walandi	20	8,760
	Humnabad	3	7,828
	Ekeli	14	11,041
	Bhalki	53	29,726
	Chitgopa	83	60,977
	Miscellaneous Villages	239	1,25,558
	Total...	832	4,67,083
Nander	Palam	179	65,079
	Kharka Bara Halli	70	37,163
	Kundalwadi	11	11,019
	Kotgir	22	11,260
	Madnur	27	11,541
	Miscellaneous Villages	187	1,03,421
	Total...	496	2,39,483

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Naldrug	Dharaseon including Bemli ...	102	73,354
	Wasi	102	52,689
	Parenda	123	49,821
	Kalum	73	39,929
	Lohara	125	63,282
	Alund	65	30,508
	Gunjoti	75	39,604
	Alur	20	7,087
	Bhum	43	19,015
	Miscellaneous Villages	32	17,129
	Total...	760	3,92,418
Elgandal	Sarfkhas	24	16,000
	Pedda Palli	33	37,133
	Miscellaneous Villages	237	1,55,976
	Total...	294	2,09,109
Indur	Elgadup	54	12,231
	Gandhari	30	10,637
	Kowlas	25	10,148
	Miscellaneous Villages	203	1,11,423
	Total...	312	1,44,439
Medak..............	Hathnura	26	13,581
	Narsapur	27	8,320
	Dundigal	26	13,584
	Miscellaneous Villages	118	47,456
	Total...	197	82,944
Sarpur Tandur ...	Miscellaneous Villages	62	13,769
Aurangabad	Sillode	49	29,474
	Khuldabad	32	7,962
	Dhavada	39	15,822
	Jafarabad	46	14,271
	Tambhurni	36	11,060
	Ghatnandur	30	10,287
	Ajunta	18	6,588
	Takli	17	5,996
	Dongargaon	25	5,285
	Seoli	30	8,652
	Miscellaneous Villages	247	81,258
	Total...	569	1,96,655

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Parbhani	Sonepeth	8	8,575
	Partur	100	31,799
	Srishti	14	5,451
	Miscellaneous Villages	111	56,752
	Total......	233	1,02,577
Birh	Patoda	80	35,302
	Miscellaneous Villages	161	1,15,109
	Total......	241	1,50,411
Khammam	Miscellaneous Villages	203	80,634
Nagar Karnul ...	Miscellaneous Villages	237	94,228
Nalgunda	Miscellaneous Villages	204	1,06,718
Gulbarga	Mungulgi	10	3,622
	Ferozabad	36	21,331
	Mashal	37	21,092
	Afzalpur	35	12,595
	Chitapur	31	16,791
	Nargunda	18	6,112
	Ratkal	19	12,081
	Kaliani	85	36,709
	Kosgi	18	20,231
	Tandur	62	13,953
	Pedvemal	45	12,712
	Miscellaneous Villages	165	76,533
	Total......	561	2,53,762
Lingsugur	Koppal	158	59,884
	Elburga	103	55,523
	Anagundi	17	4,044
	Miscellaneous Villages	289	75,000
	Total......	567	1,94,451
Raichur	Miscellaneous Villages	53	14,316
Shorapur	Do.	177	53,420

2 *

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	Population.
Atraf Balda	Yedalabad	158	86,760
	Shahabad	195	74,065
	Mandmul	114	49,304
	Medchal	212	89,008
	Patlur	132	46,542
	Vikarabad	12	9,232
	Begampeth........................	25	10,953
	Miscellaneous Villages	2	1,424
	Total......	850	3,67,288
	Grand Total......	6,848	31,63,705

17. The classification of the above Jagirs under each of the five classes described in para. 10, together with their history, will be given in a separate chapter hereafter. I will describe here only the Paigah and Sarfkhas Jagirs of the 3rd and 5th classes respectively.

Classification of Jagirs.

Paigah (Military) Jagirs.

18. The Paigah Jagirs or the Talukas assigned to His Excellency the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Bahadur, in lieu of payment to His Highness' household troops, comprise an area of about 2,373 square miles, 1,007 villages and 5,29,098 persons. The word *Paigah* means "stable." In this account I have excluded Bhalki which is a *Zat* Jagir of the Amir Kabir, and Kharka Bara Halli, a Sarfkhas taluka, the administration of which is entrusted to the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra.

Description of Paigah.

19. The present Paigah Jagirs are divided into two classes: (1) those belonging to the late Co-Regent Navvab Oomdat-ul-Mulk Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, now in the possession of his nephew the Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; and (2) those appertaining to his brother the late Co-Regent Navvab Vikar-ul-Omra, afterwards Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Rashid-ud-Din Khan, who died in 1291 F.=13th December 1881. And since the death of the latter another division has taken place in the Talukas between the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir

Paigah Divisions.

Khurshid Jáh Bahadur and Ikbal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Vikar-ul-Omra, too tedious to detail.

History of Paigah.

20. The Paigah Jagirs were first assigned by H. H. the Navvab Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh *Ghufrán Ma-áb* to Abul Khair Khan, the first Shams-ul-Omra, for the purpose indicated by the word Paigah (stable), that is for the maintenance of a body of horse, called His Highness' household troops. The yield of the lands assigned to the Paigah party was formerly much larger. On the death of the first Shams-ul-Omra, Sir John Kenneway said that they were rated at 38 lakhs, but was supposed to yield 54 lakhs of Rupees a year. The official amount of their annual yield during His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Manzil's* reign was Rs. 29,57,301 for the maintenance of troops and Rs. 82,243 for personal Jagir. His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Manzil* had resumed several Talukas of Paigah, and the annual net yield of the remaining Paigah Talukas was reduced to Rs. 11,24,127.

But his late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Mákan* restored some of the Talukas thus resumed, to the second Shams-ul-Omra (the first Amir Kabir) Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, and their annual revenue, apart from *Zat* Jagir Talukas, is now estimated at Rs. 29,69,855.

Area and Population.

21. The following statement of Paigah Jagirs, excluding *Zat* Jagirs, is framed on the Census Returns for 1881:—

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
BIDAR	Chincholi	192	43	42,954
	Narainkhair	248	94	39,837
	Hasanabad	141	76	31,641
	Partappur	141	66	43,369
	Walandi	69	20	8,760
	Ekeli	26	14	11,041
	Chitgopa	243	83	60,977
GULBARGA	Mungulgi	Included in Chincholi.	10	3,622
	Ferozabad	Included in Gulbarga.	36	21,331

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
	Mashal	......	37	21,092
	Afzalpur	192	35	12,595
	Chitapur	......	31	16,791
	Nargunda	Included in Mahagaon.	18	6,112
	Ratkal	Do.	19	12,081
Naldrug	Lohara	153	125	63,282
	Alund	218	65	30,508
	Gunjoti	263	75	39,604
	Alur	......	20	7,087
Nander	Kundalwadi	71	11	11,019
	Kotgir	40	22	11,260
Medak...........	Hathnura	287 (both)	26	13,584
	Narsapur		27	8,320
Indur	Elgadup	89	54	12,231
	Total...	2,373	1,007	5,29,098

Sarfkhas Talukas.

Sarfkhas Talukas.

22. The Sarfkhas, the nature of which has been explained in para. 10, consists of an entire district surrounding Hyderabad City (Atraf Balda), two talukas in Bidar, two in Aurangabad, one in Nander, four in Naldrug, one in Birh, and one included in the Paigah territory in Nander, and a few villages in Gulbarga, Medak, Elgandal, Khammam, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul. The whole comprises an area of 7,113 square miles, 1,443 villages, with a population of 6,93,398 souls.

All these talukas, as well as those in Berar, but not those in Naldrug and Birh, were detached and taken under his immediate management by His late Highness Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, partly from the cash payment made from the Divani Treasury to meet the expenses of the palace and partly for the payment of annuities of His Highness' blood relations and of Mansabdars attached to the court. The latter (*i.e.*, the

Sarfkhas Talukas in Naldrug and Birh districts) were afterwards assigned in lieu of those in Berar, mentioned in para. 31 of this Chapter.

Subjoined is a list of the Sarfkhas talukas, with their area and population :—

	No. of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Total Population.
AURANGABAD …………	2	401	81	37,436
BIRH …………………	1	593	80	35,302
BIDAR ………………	2	396	120	58,345
NANDER ……………	2	728	251	1,04,499
NALDRUG …………	4	1,632	383	2,06,327
ATRAF BALDA…………	5	3,363	457	2,11,187
PARBHANI………………	…	……	2	1,411
GULBARGA …………	…	……	18	4,973
MEDAK…………………	…	……	3	4,600
ELGANDAL …………	…	……	24	16,000
KHAMMAM …………	…	……	8	7,527
NALGUNDA …………	…	……	3	3,486
NAGAR KARNUL ………	…	……	13	2,305
Total……	16	7,113	1,443	6,93,398

SECTION THIRD.

THE *KHALISA* OR DIVANI TERRITORY.

23. The second territorial division of Hyderabad proper is called *Khalisa* or Divani territory. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue remains the property of Government, not being made over as Jagir or Inam to any other party; or lands or villages held immediately of Government and of which the State is manager or holder. It is under the administration of the Divan or Prime Minister, of His Highness' Government, and hence called Divani.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

Growth of the Divani Territory.

24. The territory left under the direct management of the Divan at the beginning of the administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung in 1263 F.=1853 A.D., after eliminating the Berar, Raichur Doab, and Naldrug, or Assigned Districts—about 26,000 square miles*— was very inconsiderable. The rest of the *Khalisa* territory was to a considerable extent in the possession of the military chiefs in lieu of the payments for the troops. The actual extent of the talukas thus assigned to the military chiefs, or other creditors, as well as of that left in the direct management of the Divan, is not ascertainable, but the Divani land including petty Jagirs is conjectured to have been about 40,000 square miles. It now amounts to 71,589 square miles, or considerably more than half as much again as that which existed in A.D. 1853=1263 F. The acquisitions which have so greatly increased the extent of the Divani territory have been chiefly the resumptions of *Tankhah* Jagir talukas, the restored districts, the redeemed talukas,and the reversion of the Shorapur principality, and lastly the resumption of some *Zat* or personal Jagirs, as shown below. The amount of land revenue of these acquisitions at the time of their being annexed to the *Khalisa* can readily be computed, but the area can be given only approximately.

Acquisitions.	Area in Square Miles, in round numbers.	Amount of Revenue in H. S. Rupees
1. Resumption of *Tankhah* Jagirs	13,000	29,70,000
2. Redemption of mortgaged talukas	4,000	6,37,700
3. Resumption of *Zat* Jagirs	2,900	3,48,200
4. A portion of the restored district	8,100	22,63,500
5. Shorapur Principality	2,000	4,04,100
	30,000	66,23,500

Resumption of *Tankhah* Jagirs.

Tankhah Mahals resumed.

25. A good many of the *Tankhah* Jagirs, whose annual revenue amounted to Rupees 42,93,980 at the end of the last Ministry, have been gradually resumed during the present administration.

* I estimate the whole Assigned Districts in A.D. 1853 to be 29,000 square miles, and deduct 3,000 square miles, the area of the Sarfkhas and other Jagir talukas of Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, situated within Berar, but not assigned to the British administration.

The annual yield of the *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed up to 1290 Fasli amounts to Rupees 29,70,066-0-7. These may be classified as follows:—

Military assignments	Rs	28,76,408	7	2
Mansab ,,	,,	84,995	13	7
Miscellaneous ,,	,,	8,661	11	10

Most of the resumptions took place in the years noted below:—

Fasli 1264	Rs. 4,59,164
,, 1267	,, 3,99,015
,, 1273	,, 1,52,696
,, 1275	,, 4,18,902
,, 1277	,, 1,99,763
,, 1281	,, 9,88,746

The names of the several holders whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, with the amount of their annual revenue, are given below:—

Hassain Khan Mandozai	Rs. 1,47,137
Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur	,, 1,41,590
Purushottam Das	,, 3,57,552
Murtaza Yar Jung	,, 58,922
Munsur Yar Jung	,, 75,011
Alam Ali Khan	,, 3,05,528
Gholam Rusul Khan	,, 1,09,752
Mohammad Hoshdar Khan	,, 80,162
Mumtaz Navaz Jung	,, 60,001
Mokaddam Jung Bahadur	,, 2,27,248
Mohammad Buddhan Khan	,, 70,367
Bichchal Khan	,, 98,766
Mohammad Khan Mandozai	,, 1,04,022
Hizabr Yar Jung	,, 1,10,733
Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah	,, 63,741
Barq Jung Bahadur	,, 2,04,413

In addition to these there are others also, whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, for details of which see Appendix **A**.

Talukas Redeemed from Mortgage.

Basmat, &c. Talukas redeemed.

26. During the former administrations a certain number of talukas, viz: Basmat, &c., were made over to an Arab Military Chief, Jamadar

Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur, Omer-bin-Oud as a guarantee for certain pecuniary obligations. These talukas were lately redeemed from Saif-ud-Dowlah Barq Jung Bahadur, a descendant of the original creditor, in 1277 Fasli, and included in the district of Nander. Their annual revenues at the time of redemption were as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Taluka Basmat	2,96,157	7	0
Dorgi Basmara	2,81,621	11	0
Kowlas Parganah	11,886	15	0
Patti Dopal	38,815	0	0
Shevareddi Palli Parganah Kurangal.	2,117	14	0
	6,30,598	15	0

In addition to these there are some villages as well, which have been from time to time redeemed during the present administration.

Other villages redeemed.

27. The amount of their annual yield with the names of the mortgagees and the year of redemption are subjoined :—

Year of Redemption.	Name of Mortgagee.	Village or Taluka.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1264 F.	Kishun Rao	Mouza Kondi, &c.........	4,145	8	0
1272 „	Appa Rao............	Sheopur Parganah Medak	1,373	4	3
	„	Ramatarum	801	0	0
	Amrut Lal	Anam Patla Parganah Bhongir	781	2	6
			7,100	14	9

The total amount of land thus redeemed from mortgage is valued at Rs. 6,37,700.

This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown on p. 10 of the Financial Statement of the Divani Districts of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government for 1288 F., where a historical summary of the past financial condition is given.

Resumptions and Grants of Jagirs.

28. A good many *Zat* Jagirs have been resumed by the Government, owing either to their possessors not having valid titles to them, or to their lapsing to the State by failure of heirs. The annual amount of Jagirs thus resumed under the present administration is estimated at Rs. 8,96,875, (*Vide* Appendix **B.**) Of these resumptions, Jagirs amounting to Rs. 5,73,603 were resumed up to 1284 F., and the item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown in page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

Jagirs resumed.

These resumptions were made in the following years :—

Years		Amount of Jagirs and Maktas resumed.
1264 Fasli	Rs.	39,976
1265 "	"	80,244
1266 "	"	9,975
1267 "	"	......
1268 "	"	1,889
1269 "	"	39,815
1270 "	"	2,151
1271 "	"	11,089
1272 "	"	43,347
1273 "	"	12,345
1274 "	"	15,888
1275 "	"	27,119
1276 "	"	15,885
1277 "	"	40,956
1278 "	"	26,155
1279 "	"	13,871
1280 "	"	39,809
1281 "	"	1,03,156
1282 "	"	18,799
1283 "	"	16,056
1284 "	"	15,083
1285 "	"	11,087
1286 "	"	59,605
1287 "	"	83,107
1288 "	"	19,722
1289 "	"	1,03,963
1290 "	"	35,783
		8,86,875*

* Total resumptions	Rs.	10,64,464
Deduct—Released out of the above	"	1,77,589
Net resumptions	Rs	8,86,875

Fresh Grants made.

29. Notwithstanding the resumptions that have been in progress during the last 28 years of the present administration, there have been fresh grants of Jagirs also. Of these grants, which amount to Rs. 5,48,679-10-8,* Jagirs amounting to Rs. 2,02,867-2-1 have been given in compensation for the loss that some Jagirdars have suffered in consequence of the abolition of the transit duty in their respective Jagirs. For detail of these grants see Appendix **C**.

Dharaseon and Koppal.

30. These grants do not include the assignment of Dharaseon, Kalum, Patoda and Parenda to the Sarfkhas, and Koppal Bahadur Banda to the Jagir of Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur in 1272 Fasli. The two last talukas were given to the Navvab in exchange for certain Jagirs in Sarfkhas territory, and others held by him in Berar, but which were assigned to the administration of the British Resident in 1861, of which more hereafter.

The Restored Districts.

Restored Districts.

31. In 1271 Fasli (1861 A.D.), a considerable portion of the Assigned Districts, described above, was re-transferred to His Highness' Government. The restored districts consisted of the Raichur Doab and the districts on the Western frontier of His Highness' Dominions adjoining the Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The gross revenue of such restored districts amounted to Rupees 33,11,228. But the Sarfkhas talukas amounting to Rs. 4,91,802, and the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, amounting to Rupees 3,85,698-1-9 situated in Berar, which were not assigned in 1263 Fasli, were now transferred to the British Resident at Hyderabad. The area of all the restored districts was 11,328 square miles.

About 16 scattered villages belonging to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were intermingled with British villages of the

* Of this sum grants amounting to Rs. 4,28,219-7-8 were made up to 1284 Fasli as shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli, page 10, and are included in the item of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10.

Bombay Presidency and of the assigned district of Dharaseon; after representing the difficulty of maintaining all three jurisdictions in a state of amity, these were transferred entirely to the Assigned Districts by His Highness' Government. In 1861 they were re-transferred together with Dharaseon. Their annual revenue was Rs. 9,353-12-3.

Annual Revenue.

32. The annual revenue of the restored districts was as given below:—

I. Raichur.

				H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
East Raichur				10,85,625	5	9
West Raichur or Lingsugur—						
Lingsugur.........Rs.	5,62,317	3	11			
Koppal* .... „	3,97,371	3	11	9,59,688	7	10

II. Dharaseon.

				H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
Naldrug or Dharaseon, now under Divani administration ....Rs.	5,08,496	11	10			
Dharaseon in Sarfkhas† ... „	6,50,344	4	11	11,58,841	0	9
Narsi, &c., villages				1,07,063	7	1
				33,11,218	5	5

THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY.

Shorapur.

33. By the treaty of 1800 A.D., entered into between the British and His Highness' Government, it was stipulated that the former should interpose on behalf of the latter, should the Raja of Shorapur at any time withhold payment of the tribute due by him, or refuse to satisfy any lawful claims of His Highness.

The original tribute had been comparatively low, but the Government had increased it on various pretences. On the occasion of the late Raja's father's death a *Nazrana* or succession fee of fifteen lakhs had been exacted by Maharaja Chandu Lal,

* This taluka was given to the Navvab Sir Salar Jung by His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in exchange for His Excellency's Jagir in Berar assigned to the British management in 1861.

† These talukas were retained by His Highness as his private Jagir or Sarfkhas in lieu of Sarfkhas talukas in Berar assigned in 1861.

N.B.—After deducting Koppal and Dharaseon talukas the remaining territory, yielding Rs. 22,63,503, was brought under Divani administration. It is included in the item of Rs. 26,84,725 shown at p. 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

which was to be liquidated by instalments. This demand led to many complications, in which the British Government had always been obliged under the terms of the treaty to take a part.

Shorapur under British Administration.

34. The principality was administered under British rule during the minority of the late Raja. At Col. Meadows Taylor's suggestion in 1842 a new arrangement was entered into between His Highness' Government and the State of Shorapur, under which another division of the *Parganahs* or counties was authorized, ceding that of Deodrug to His Highness and retaining that of Andola on the frontier line. His Highness' Government gave up all claim to arrears of tribute and succession duty (*Nazrana*) and the annual tribute was now fixed at 60,000 Rupees. The retention of Andola and remission of all arrears of tribute, the interest on which at the ordinary market rate of 12 per cent. would be 60,000 Rupees, were terms most favourable to the principality. The tribute was regularly paid through the Resident to His Highness' Government.

In 1858 the Raja, having attained his majority, was put in charge of his own state and Colonel Meadows Taylor's connection with that principality ceased.

Rebellion of the Raja.

35. Early in 1858 the Raja Yenkatappa Naik Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur had rebelled against the British Government. He had collected Arab and Rohilla mercenaries in addition to assembling his own troops, while he was more than suspected of holding communication with foreign mercenaries at Hyderabad. The Resident had sent a strong force under Colonel Malcolm and stationed it about equal distance between the Baydars of Shorapur and those of the Southern Mahratta country. Colonel Hughes with a Madras force watched the Eastern frontier of Shorapur and the Contingent troops at Lingsugur lay, as it were, between the two forces, ready to act in concert with either, according to the necessity of the case. On the part of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Prime Minister, Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur Zamindar of Wanparti and Syed Mohammad Hafiz Ziladar were sent with a force of one thousand strong to the Shorapur frontier with orders to attack and arrest all men found with arms in the territory of Shorapur. Express orders were sent to Bazid Khan,

Minsar Jung, Kishun Rao, Mohammad Ismael, Dilavar Navaz Jung, Talukdars, Ziladars and Zamindars, to prevent any of the Shorapur refugees from passing across the country, and to arrest them should any attempt to force a passage, as well as to prevent any one proceeding to Shorapur from Hyderabad territory. A reward of five thousand Rupees was offered for the arrest of the refractory Raja, and Gholam Yassin Khan Bahadur was ordered to go with 100 sowars in pursuit of the fugitive.

The Raja was captured in the City by Raja Rameshvar Rao and brought before His Excellency the Prime Minister who handed him over to the Resident. The sentence of death passed on the Raja was commuted to four years' imprisonment in a fortress near Madras, but he perished by his own hand, intentionally or otherwise, at his first encampment on the way to Madras.

The Cession to His Highness.

36. Thus the principality was confiscated by the British Government in 1858 owing to the rebellion of its Raja and was ceded to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk as a mark of the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen. The annual revenue of the Shorapur principality when thus transferred was Rs. 3,26,600-11-9 British Currency or 4,04,148-13-9* Halli Siccas at the average rate of 21 per cent. discount. His Highness gave over the principality to the *Khalisa* in lieu of a cash allowance of Rs. 5,45,454 *per annum*.

CEDED TALUKAS.

Ceded Talukas.

37. In the same year were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of His Highness to the left banks of the river Godavery and of the river Wyneganga above the confluence of the two rivers, namely, the talukas detailed below :—

Rakapalli Taluka	1,953 square miles.
Bhaddrachellum Taluka	
Cherla Taluka	
Albaka Taluka	
Nugur Taluka	
Seroncha Taluka	

* These figures are included in the item of Rs. 26,84,725 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

No compensation whatever was received for this cession, except indirectly, as it was understood that the British required an assignment of Rs. 32,50,000 in Berar, but would forego 50,000 Rupees as a compensation for the above cession.

The value of those districts on the left bank of the Godavery, ceded to the Madras Presidency, was not ascertained, since no compensation was to be received for them. The *Times of India*, in its issue of the 13th July 1867, declared the cession to be "worth (reckoning wood-land and forest) at half a million." The Daftardars gave out the net revenue to be Rs. 16,044-9-9.* These talukas were entrusted to Major (now Major-General) Glasfurd, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the Godavery District.

Exchange with British Territory.

Exchange with British Territory.

38. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sindhia Áli Jáh, had certain rights and interests in the undermentioned villages within His Highness' territories in the Aurangabad district, yielding Rs. 30,767-13-2,† which he ceded to the British Government in 1282F. = 1872 A.D. The British Government transferred the aforesaid rights and interests to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the villages named below with all his rights and interests therein, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,672-3-11.‡

From Parganah Ashti, District Birh to Ahmednagar District	Rs.	4,062	8	9
From Tuljapur, District Naldrug to Sholapur District	,,	14,609	11	2
	Rs.	18,672	3	11

* This figure is included in the item of Rs. 6,19,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

† This item is included in the figures Rs. 12,79,965 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

‡ This item is included in the sum of Rs. 6,69,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

Exchange with Berar.

Exchange with Berar.

39. In 1871 there had been an exchange of certain villages between the Assigned and unassigned Districts of His Highness in rectification of the Berar Boundary; 88 villages bearing an assessment of 22,963 * Halli Sicca Rupees were transferred from the unassigned to the Assigned Districts, 62 villages assessed at Rs. 21,253 † were transferred to the unassigned districts.

No. of Villages.	Standard rent-roll of villages in Rupees.	Total area in acres.	Uncultivable in acres.	Cultivable in acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Revenue of cultivation in Rupees H.S.	Extra revenue in Rupees H.S.	Total revenue in Rupees H.S.	Population.
			Unassigned,	to be	assigned.				
88	61,627	1,57,082	55,515	96,654	57,441	29,129	3,077	32,206	8,022
Deduct Jagir.	13,355	39,957	9,598	25,079	23,584	8,237	1,006	9,243	1,392
	48,272	1,17,125	45,917	71.575	33,857	20,892	2,071	22,963	6,630
			Assigned,	to be	retransferred.				
62	19,146	73,287	27,805	48,306	36,542	20,255	2,582	21,833	11,319
Deduct Jagir.	1,010	2,584	1,084	1,500	640	557	27	580	190
	18,136	70,703	26,721	46,806	35,902	19,698	2,555	21,253	11,129

Tenures of the *Khalisa* Territory.

Khalisa Lands.

40. The second territorial division is the *Khalisa* land, paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or *Peishkash*, including small portions of Inam lands not paying revenue, as well as some isolated Jagir villages. This main division of the Hyderabad territories is, as we have already explained, under the administration of His Highness' Government, through the *Divan* or Prime Minister.

* Financial Statement for 1288 F. p. 10.

† This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965 in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. at p. 10.

41. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue directly becomes the property of the Government, not being made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also means lands or villages held immediately of Government, and of which the State is manager or holder. It consists of lands paying revenue, *Peishkash* or quit-rent to the Government.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

42. *Bilmakta* (*Makta*), or *Sarbasta* (when it is held by the Zamindar of a Parganah) is a sole tenure of the *Khalisa* land paying a quit-rent according to engagement without liability to enhancement. It is the fixed or consolidated revenue including in one aggregate sum the *Mál* or Land-tax, and *Abwáb* or miscellaneous cesses.* The total number of *Makta* Villages is 931, with a population of 3,56,816 souls.

Bilmakta or Quit-rent.

43. *Peishkash* is a tax, tribute, or quit-rent, a kind of present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue; or on the renewal of a grant or the like.

Peishkash.

There are only two *Peishkash* holders in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta. The former state is situated in the Raichur district, and comprises an area of 707 square miles and 82,608 souls; the latter lies in the Lingsugur district, and comprises an area of 242 square miles and a population of 12,588. The amount of *Peishkash* now paid by the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta is Rs. 81,795-15-3 and Rs. 5,291-2-5 respectively. The Raja of Gadwal formerly used to pay the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 Chalni, but since 1275 Fasli, when the *Rahdari* or the transit duties levied in each taluka was abolished, the sum of Rs. 20,000 was allowed to be deducted from his tribute as a sort of compensation for the supposed loss sustained by him in remitting the vexations tax through his state.

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* The chief *Makta* or *Sarbasta* holders are the Zamindars or Deishmukhs called the Rajas of Suggur, Wanparti, and Jatpol and the Rani of Gopalpeth and the Deishmukh of Narkhora in the district of Nagar Karnul, of Amarchinta in Shorapur, of Baswara, Domkunda and Chilamwar in Indur, and the Raja of Cincholi in Gulbarga. The aggregate amount of their quit-rent is Rupees 3,43,094.

Besides these, there are a good many other *Maktas* of isolated villages paying petty quit-rents too long for detail. The total amount of quit-rents is Rupees 8,56, 000.

44. There are certain Inam lands in several villages which are rent free, technically called *Kharij Jama*. They were assigned to the ex-officials of Parganahs and village officers in lieu of their revenue, police, public works and religious services. But since the introduction of cash payments to the Parganah and village officers, and the establishment of a commission for the enquiry of Inams, a considerable portion of the Inam land has been resumed, the annual produce of which is assessed at Rs. 8,37,205. Those who held Inam Jagirs under a valid *Sunud* have been confirmed in their rent-free grants. The area of the existing Inam lands situated within the Raiatwari *Khalisa* lands is 1,362 square miles, excluding the Inam lands, which are in the quit-rent and *Peishkash*-paying lands.

Inam Lands.

45. The important division of the *Khalisa* lands left undescribed in the preceding para. is the *Khalisa* proper or the Raiatwari land which is managed directly by the Government without the intervention of a middle-man. The chief item, land revenue, is derived from this source. The total area is 70,618 square miles. The area of land, paying Government revenue, uncultivable, cultivable, and cultivated, including fallow of one year, under this head, is 2,13,20,425 acres. There are 12,631 villages and a population of 58,74,915 souls in this important part of the *Khalisa* lands.

Khalisa proper or Raiatwari.

Abstract of the above.

	Villages.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Khalisa proper	12,631	70,618	58,74,915
Maktas	931		3,56,816
Peishkash	252	949	95,196
	13,814	71,567	63,26,927

This excludes the City Suburbs and Secunderabad.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DIVANI TERRITORY.

46. The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were formerly divided, for administrative purposes, into *Subahs* (Provinces), each of

Former divisions.

which included a number of *Circars* (Districts), which again were divided into *Mahals* or *Sub-Divisions* of a district. The country now forming His Highness' Dominions originally consisted of six *Subahs*; but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire *Subah* and considerable portions of the other five *Subahs* no longer belong to His Highness' Dominions. Such portions of the old *Subahs*, as are now included in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, are the following:—

Subah of Hyderabad: including the *Circars* of Mohammadnagar, Bhongir, Nalgunda, Davarkunda, Koelkunda, Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura, Medak, Warangal, Elgandal, Khammam-Mat, Aramgir, and Kanha-i-Ilmas.

Subah of Aurangabad: including the *Circars* of Daulatabad (19 out of 28 *Mahals*), Jalnapur, Birh, Haveli Pattan, Dharur, Parenda (9 out of 19 *Mahals*), and Ahmednagar (1 out of 10 *Mahals*).

Subah of Bidar: including the *Circars* of Bidar, Kalian, Akalkote (6 out of 7 *Mahals*), Muzaffarnagar, Nander, and Raegarh.

Subah of Bijapur: including the *Circars* of Bijapur (2 out of 30 *Mahals*), Imtiazgarh (1 out of 5 Mahals), Purgal (1 out of 15 *Mahals*), Hasanabad *alias* Gulbarga, Feroznagar *alias* Raichur, Nusratabad (4 out of 5 *Mahals*), Mudgal (10 out of 13 *Mahals*), and Naldrug.

Subah of Berar: including the *Circars* of Mahur, Pathri, Baitalbari, Basim, Kalum, Chanda, Mehkar, Gawil, Narnala, Kharla, and Ponar. √

Former divisions obliterated.

47. The divisions above-mentioned were in course of time obliterated, owing to various causes attributable to the maladministration which prevailed in His Highness' Dominions for a great length of time. To enumerate such causes here is not necessary; but three main reasons may be assigned for the confusion which took place in the boundaries of the various *Circars* and *Mahals*.

Firstly—Portions of *Circars* were either ceded or assigned to the East India Company or to Native Princes, thus some *Circars* remained only partially under His Highness' Government.

Secondly—Jagirs were granted without any regard to the local limits of the divisions, and it frequently happened that portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* made up one Jagir.

Thirdly—Before the introduction of the present system of administration, the method of collecting the Government land revenue was very irregular. Portions of the country were placed in charge of individuals, regardless of the limits of the *Circars* or *Mahals*, each of such individuals making himself responsible to the Government for a certain sum of money. Such persons were called talukdars, and it often happened that one *Circar* or *Mahal* was divided among many talukdars; or portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* were placed under the control of one talukdar. This division of revenue authority was entirely irregular and disproportionate, and there were some cases of an individual holding only one village under his management.

Moreover, the system of letting out portions of territory on annual or biennial leases, contributed to confuse the political divisions, every lease being renewed at the end of one or two years, and thus varying the extent of territory held by the lessee.

Such a state of things was naturally found to be very inconvenient for a proper administration of the country, and the reforms introduced in the year 1275 Fasli (1865 A.D.) entirely altered the former divisions and placed them on a new footing.

Present divisions of the Divani territory.

48. The most important and the largest part of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is called Divani, being subject to the direct administration of the Divan or Prime Minister. The area of the territory including small detached portions of Sarfkhas domains and Jagirs is 71,589 square miles, divided into five *Simts* or divisions, each *Simt* including three or four *Zilas* or districts and each *Zila* subdivided into tahsils or talukas.

The five *Simts* or divisions are—

I. North-Western Division.
II. Western Division.
III. Southern Division.
IV. Northern Division.
V. Eastern Division.

I.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

North-Western Division.

49. The North-Western Division, having the city of Aurangabad for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by Nassik and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south and the east by the Western Division; on the west by Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated between 18° 28′ and 20° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 36′ and 78° east longitude, and comprises an area of 14,983 square miles, of which 13,791 is Raiatwari land, the greatest distance from east to west being 201 miles and from north to south 150 miles. It consists of three districts:—

I. Aurangabad.
II. Birh.
III. Parbhani.

I.—*Zila* Aurangabad.

50. The *Zila* of Aurangabad, which lies between 19° 22′ and 20° 50′ north latitude and between 74° 36′ and 76° 14′ east longitude, comprises an area of 6,160 square miles; bounded on the north by the Ajunta Hills which separate it from the Jagir of the Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the Assigned Districts of Berar and the District of Parbhani; on the west by the Bombay Presidency District of Ahmednagar. The greatest distance from east to west is 105 miles, and from north to south 90 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 5,561 square miles, and the number of villages is 1,240. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 17,24,398; and the Police force employed numbers 863 men.

The district of Aurangabad is divided into eight Divani talukas whose name, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Aurangabad ...	777	83,446
2 Ambar	969	1,05,525
3 Baizapur	451	55,671
4 Pattan	434	46,215
5 Jalnapur	773	1,02,389
6 Kanharh	933	47,552
7 Gandapur	596	43,032
8 Bhokardan	628	48,813
Total......	5,561	5,32,643

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,74,740 acres. There are 4,49,221 and 3,29,444 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

Town Aurangabad.

51. The most important town in the district is Aurangabad, a place of great historical interest in the annals of the Moghul Empire. In the eleventh century of the Hijra the celebrated Malik Ambar founded a small town of the name of Kharki. The town continued to flourish under that name, till the reign of Aurangzebe, who, about the year 1068 Hijra, founded the present town and gave it the name of Aurangabad, at the same time making it the capital of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. The town continued to be the seat of Government for some time, even after the dismemberment of the Moghul Empire. The seat of the Government was removed from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, the present capital of the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, but the town has still retained its importance, being next in size to Hyderabad. It contains about fifty-four *Puras* and about 39 *Bazaars*. The town covers an area of about 1,19,575 square acres, and the population has been estimated at 30,219. There is a canal, constructed by Malik Ambar, emanating from the river Harsul. There are two sections of this canal, one passes through the Delhi gate of the town, and the other through Gaumukh and Jam Bagh, enters the town and pours its waters into a reservoir from which the town is supplied.

II.—*Zila* Birh.

52. The *Zila* of Birh, which lies between 18° 27′ and 19° 30′ north latitude and between 75° 18′ and 76° 42′ east longitude, covering an area of of 4,488 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Godavery, on the south by the river Manjera, on the east by the talukas of Rajura and Palam in the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the taluka Geovrai, the Palkhiadongar Hills and the river Sena. The greatest distance from east to west is 108 miles and from north to south 78 miles. The Raiatwari land is 3,895 square miles, and the number of Raiatwari villages is 766. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,36,006, and the Police employed numbers 538 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose name, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Birh	706	84,336
2 Ambajogai	966	80,632
3 Patrur	623	88,473
4 Kaij	441	54,078
5 Geovrai..................	552	47,899
6 Ashti	607	50,912
Total......	3,895	4,06,330

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,23,703 acres. There are 92,033 and 4,30,508 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* Parbhani.

53. The *Zila* of Parbhani, which lies between 19° 6′ and 20° 11′ and between 75° 58′ and 78° 6′, comprising an area of 4,335 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Painganga and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the district of Nander; on the west by the district of Aurangabad. The greatest distance from east to west is 112 miles and from north to south 71 miles, and its total number of villages is 1,091. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 12,52,734, and the Police employed numbers 553 men.

The district consists of six talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Parbhani	576	88,399
2 Pathri	1,052	99,760
3 Hadgaon	523	68,620
4 Aunda	486	62,618
5 Jantur	826	68,363
6 Narsi	872	92,042
Total.........	4,335	4,79,802

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 12,69,977 acres. There are 1,58,124 and 7,90,893 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Western Division.

54. The Western Division, having the City of Bidar for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the North-Western Division; on the south by Paigah Jagir; on the west by the river Sena and the taluka of Ashti in the North-Western Division; on the east by the river Godavery and the Northern Division. It lies between 17° 23′ and 19° 45′ north latitude and between 75° 17′ and 78° 3′ east longitude, and includes an area of 12,308 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 7,332 square miles. The greatest distance from east to west is 174 miles and from north to south 130 miles.

The Division is composed of three districts:—

I. Bidar.
II. Nander.
III. Naldrug.

I.—*Zila* of Bidar.

55. The *Zila* of Bidar, lying between 17° 31′ and 18° 52′ north latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 56′ east longitude, includes an area of 4,215 square miles, bounded on the north by the Jagirs of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur, Raja Narender Bahadur and the talukas of the district of Nander; on the south by the taluka of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir and the taluka of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory; on the east by the northern division; on the west by the district of Birh. The greatest distance from east to west is 97 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 2,631 square miles, and its total number of villages is 637. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,82,034, and the Police employed numbers 599 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Bidar	279	28 062
2 Udgir	848	88,390
3 Algol	225	29,897
4 Rajura	905	1,29,086
5 Nilanga	374	44,632
Total	2,631	3,20,067

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 4,09,633 acres. There are 26,509 and 88,495 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—*Zila* of Nander.

56. The *Zila* of Nander, which lies between 18° 29′ and 19° 45′ north latitude and between 76° 20′ and 78° 13′ east longitude, covers an area of 4,122 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Parbhani, on the south by the district of Bidar and the Jagir Kararkhair of Raja Rai Raian, on the east by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the district of Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 3,283 square miles and number of villages is 1,064. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,62,566; the Police employed numbers 781 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nander	444	84,788
2 Daiglur	242	47,240
3 Mudhole..................	323	49,817
4 Kandhar	706	1,03,475
5 Sarbar	317	39,027
6 Basmatnagar...........	452	65,407
7 Ardhapur	491	58,909
8 Bhynsa	308	41,200
Total......	3,283	4,89,863

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 10,03,088 acres. There are 29,054 and 6,67,937 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—*Zila* of Naldrug.

57. The *Zila* of Naldrug lies between 17° 42′ and 18° 43′ north latitude and between 75° 18′ and 76° 40′ east longitude. It occupies an area of 3,971 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the district of Birh; on the south by the Paigah Jagir and Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency; on the east by the taluka of Bhalki of the Paigah Jagir and the taluka

of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory, and the district of Bidar; on the west by the river Sena and the district of Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 282 miles, and from north to south 102 miles. The area of the Raiatwari land is 1,418 square miles, and its total number of villages is 206. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 3,95,673, and its Police employed numbers 480 men.

The district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Naldrug.................	232	37,040
2 Tuljapur	492	49,654
3 Ousa	694	59,695
Total......	1,418	1,46,389

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,89,095 acres. There are 6,667 and 34,209 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Southern Division.

58. The Southern Division has the City of Gulbarga for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the villages of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul of the Gadwal Jagir, and the Patlur taluka of the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the districts of Dharwar and Kaladgi, both in the Bombay Presidency. It is situate between 15° 3′ and 17° 42′ north latitude and between 75° 47′ and 78° 15′ east longitude; and comprises an area of 12,632 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 10,481 square miles; the greatest distance from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 156 miles.

The Division consists of four districts:—

I. Gulbarga.

II. Shorapur.

III. Raichur.

IV. Lingsugur.

I.—*Zila* of Gulbarga.

59. The *Zila* of Gulbarga lies between 16° 43′ and 17° 41′ north latitude and between 76° 19′ and 77° 52′ east longitude. It comprises an area of 3,314 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna, which separate the district from the district of Nagar Karnul and Shorapur; on the east by the taluka Patlur in the Sarfkhas territory; on the west by the district of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 88 miles, and from north to south 66 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 3,122 square miles and its number of villages is 386. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,18,207, and the Police employed numbers 674 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Gulbarga	1,217	69,932
2 Kurangal	263	26,832
3 Seram	201	20,904
4 Gurmatkal	449	29,587
5 Mahagaon	628	32,907
6 Chincholi	364	24,267
Total......	3,122	2,04,429

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,64,855 acres. There are 1,15,560 and 1,29,462 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—*Zila* of Shorapur.

60. The *Zila* of Shorapur lies between 16° 7′ and 17° 13′ north latitude and between 76° 18′ and 77° 25′ east longitude, comprising an area of 2,901 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna and the district of Gulbarga, on the south by the Kishtna and the district of Raichur, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul and Gulbarga, on the west by the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 60 miles, and from north to south 63 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 398. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,75,395, and the Police employed numbers 417 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Shorapur	641	64,659
2 Dehgaon	853	43,211
3 Andola	750	43,499
4 Shahpur	657	51,320
TOTAL...	2,901	2,02,689

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 4,71,975 acres. There are 1,94,615 and 1,58,008 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

61. The *Zila* of Raichur is situated between 15° 46′ and 16° 32′ north latitude, and between 76° 38′ and 78° 15′ east longitude, including an area of 2,803 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kishtna and the district of Shorapur, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the river Kishtna and the district of Nagar Karnul, on the west by the district of Lingsugur.

III.—*Zila* Raichur.

The boundaries above described include Gadwal territory of 707 square miles, five villages belonging to the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, whilst three of the villages belonging to Alpur taluka of His Highness' territory are beyond the river Tungbhadra.

The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 122 miles, and from north to south 42 miles. Excluding Gadwal, which will be described hereafter, the *Khalisa* proper is 2,096 square miles, and its total number of villages is 446. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 7,84,298, and the Police employed numbers 448 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Raichur	480	60,249
2 Manvi	568	33,429
3 Deodrug	526	50,131
4 Alpur	203	21,451
5 Yargira	319	40,892
TOTAL...	2,096	2,06,152

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 6,66,507 acres. There are 2,12,480 and 1,43,809 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—*Zila* Lingsugur.

62. The *Zila* of Lingsugur lies between 15° 3′ and 16° 20′ north latitude, and between 75° 48′ and 77° 2′ east longitude, including an area of 3,614 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kishtna and the district of Kaladgi in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by the river Tungbhadra, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Bellary, on the east by the district of Raichur, on the west by the Bombay Presidency district of Dharwar. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles, and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 2,362 square miles. This does not include Gurgunta, which though included in Divani territory, is a *Peishkash* land, and will be described further on. Its total number of villages is 326. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,14,144, and the Police employed numbers 447 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Lingsugur..............	479	32,816
2 Gangavati.....	428	37,767
3 Kushtgi.................	1,003	31,886
4 Sindhnur	452	2,0691
Total......	2,362	1,23,160

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 5,84,878 acres. There are 3,88,764 and 2,13,848 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Northern Division.

63. The Northern Division has one town of Pattancharu for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardha, the Assigned Districts of Berar, and the Central Provinces; on the south by the district of Atraf Balda belonging

to the Sarfkhas dominions, and the district of Khammam; on the east by the rivers Godavery and Wardha; on the west by the rivers Godavery and Manjera and the Western Division. It lies between 17° 29′ and 20° 3′ north latitude, and between 77° 30′ and 80° 19′ east longitude, and includes an area of 18,983 square miles, of which 18,607 is Raiatwari land. The greatest distance from east to west is 164 miles, and from north to south 162 miles.

It is divided into three districts, and one *Amaldari* or sub-district, viz :—

I. Medak.
II. Indur.
III. Elgandal.
IV. Sarpur Tandur (*Amaldari*).

64. The *Zila* of Medak lies between 17° 29′ and 18° 19′ north latitude, and between 77° 47′ and 78° 33′ east longitude, covering an area of 1,688 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Indur, on the south by the district of Atraf Balda in the Sarfkhas dominions, on the east by the district of Elgandal, and on the west by the district of Bidar. The greatest distance from east to west is 62 miles The area of Raiatwari land is 1,401 square miles and its total number of villages is 329. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,76,664, and the Police employed numbers 582 men.

I.—*Zila* Medak.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Medak	388	48,385
2 Tekmal	232	19,680
3 Kalabgur	266	53,005
4 Andol....................	241	34,279
5 Ramaiampeth	274	39,066
Total......	1,401	1,94,415

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 1,36,721 acres. There are 95,568 and 4,33,255 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

65. The *Zila* of Indur lies between 18° 5′ and 19° 37′ north latitude and between 77° 30′ and 79° 3′ east longitude, occupying an area of 4,793 square miles, bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur, on the south by the district of Medak, on the east by the district of Elgandal, on the west by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the districts of Nander and Parbhani. The greatest distance from east to west is 90 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 4,704 square miles, and its total number of villages is 786. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 19,64,135, and the Police employed including that of the sub-district of Sarpur numbers 1,235 men.

II.—*Zila* of Indur.

The district contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Indur	943	60,171
2 Bodhan		24,452
3 Armur	703	73,006
4 Nirmal	519	45,337
5 Ula	557	42,820
6 Illareddipeth	225	25,875
7 Bilauli	269	35,881
8 Adlur	313	35,623
9 Baswara	1,175	36,150
Total...	4,704	3,79,315

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,82,010 acres. There are 2,66,665 and 4,14,302 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

66. The *Zila* of Elgandal lies between 17° 42′ and 19° 20′ north latitude, and between 78° 20′ and 80° 19′ east longitude, covering an area of 7,480 square miles; bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur; on the south by the districts of Khammam and Atraf Balda; on the east by the river Wardah and the district of Seroncha in the Central Provinces; on the west by the districts of Medak and Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 109 miles, and from north to south 106 miles. The Raiatwari land is 7,480 square miles and its total number of villages is 1,069. Its gross rent-roll

III.—*Zila* of Elgandal.

is Rs. 24,29,120, and the Police employed in the district numbers 736 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Elgandal	899	99,368
2 Malangur	682	1,05,917
3 Pulas	1,531	1,24,959
4 Naspur	493	62,063
5 Gajvale	1,074	83,889
6 Chinnur	1,194	75,052
7 Mahadeopur	954	38,652
8 Hasanabad	653	1,18,020
Total	7,480	7,07,920

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 6,20,701 acres. There are 2,52,318 and 5,54,078 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

IV.—The *Amaldari* of Sarpur.

67. The sub-district of Sarpur lies between 18° 59′ and 20° 2′ north latitude, and between 77° 49′ and 79° 53′ east longitude, comprising an area of 5,022 square miles; bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardah, on the south by the districts of Elgandal and Indur, on the east by the river Wardah, on the west by the river Painganga. Its total number of villages is 807. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 2,33,167, its Police force being incorporated with that of Indur.

The sub-district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Sarpur	2,090	81,334
2 Edlabad	2,314	82,040
3 Rajura	618	21,541
Total	5,022	1,84,915

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,09,361 acres. There are 3,65,247 and 2,36,624 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

V.—EASTERN DIVISION.

Eastern Division.

68. The Eastern Division, having the town of Bhongir for its headquarters, lies between 15° 55′ and 18° 40′ north latitude, and between 77° 12′ and 81° 26′ east longitude. Its boundaries are on the north the Northern Division, on the south the river Kishtna, on the east the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul, Gantur, and Masulipatam, on the west the district of Atraf Balda and the Southern Division. It includes an area of 20,407 square miles, of which 19,459 square miles is *Khalisa* proper; and the greatest distance from east to west is 252 miles and from north to south 157 miles. The Division consists of three districts, viz.:—

I. Khammam.
II. Nalgunda.
III. Nagar Karnul.

I.—The *Zila* of Khammam.

69. The *Zila* of Khammam lies between 16° 40′ and 18° 40′ north latitude and between 78° 45′ and 81° 26′ east longitude, comprising an area of 9,779 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Elgandal, on the south by the river Kishtna and the Madras Presidency district of Gantur, on the east by the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency district of Masulipatam, on the west by the district of Elgandal and Nalgunda. But the abovementioned boundaries include the Parganah of Bandigaon of the British territory. The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 134 miles; and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 1,614. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 18,57,912, and the police employed numbers 887 men.

It contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Khammam............	1,056	1,17,502
2 Madhra..............	1,293	72,313
3 Parkal	404	57,133
4 Kandikunda.........	1,197	56,545
5 Chirial	681	59,025
6 Palancha	2,081	43,588
7 Wardannapeth	837	63,234
8 Pakhal	1,782	38,786
9 Warangal	448	78,831
Total......	9,779	5,86,957

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 4,98,534 acres. There are 6,67,739 and 6,06,746 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

II.—The *Zila* of Nalgunda.

70. The *Zila* of Nalgunda lies between 16° 21′ and 17° 47′ north latitude and between 78° 38′ and 79° 55′ east longitude, comprising an area of 4,131 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Khammam; on the south by the river Kishtna which separates it from the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul and Gantur; on the east by the districts of Nagar Karnul and the talukas of Sarfkhas domains; on the west by the districts Atraf Balda and Nagar Karnul. But these boundaries include the Parganahs of Rai Palli and Langgari belonging to the Madras Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 77 miles, and from north to south 86 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 701. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,32,916, and the Police employed numbers 660 men.

The district contains five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nalgunda	669	1,16,265
2 Daval Palli	813	66,559
3 Davarkunda	1,103	51,406
4 Suryapeth..............	638	98,474
5 Vaimalkuuda...........	908	35,115
Total......	4,131	3,67,819

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 5,12,880 acres. There are 2,89,458 and 4,61,966 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

III.—The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul.

71. The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul is situated between 15° 55′ and 17° 27′ north latitude and between 77° 15′ and 79° 22′ east longitude, including an area of 6,497 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Atraf Balda, on the south by the river Kishtna, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nalgunda, on the west by the Southern Division. The greatest distance from east to west is 102 miles and from north to south 85 miles. The Raiatwari land is 5,549

square miles and its number of villages is 748. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,65,897, and the police employed numbers 916 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas and two Pattis, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population.
1 Nagar Karnul.........	1,903	54,052
2 Koelkunda	448	32,216
3 Narainpeth including Patti Pargi	323	51,761
4 Maktal.................	358	46,364
5 Kalvakurti	573	28,552
6 Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	61,245
7 Davarkadra	273	33,436
8 Ibrahim Patan	975	21,964
Total......	5,549	3,29,590

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,03,433 acres. There are 2,77,759 and 7,08,269 acres of cultisable waste and uncultivable respectively.

72. The areas in square miles of the above-mentioned districts include only those talukas which are called *Khalisa*, proper or Raiatwari. The number of villages and acres given for each district represents only the Raiatwari land, excluding *Makta* and *Peishkash*.

Areas of the Districts.

73. Besides the above-described divisions and the districts included in them, there is a tahsil called Baghat. It is situated in the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad and for administrative purposes is included in the Sarfkhas district of Atraf Balda. It contains 17 villages, with an area of 16 square miles, included in Hyderabad suburbs, and a population of 12,460 souls. Of the entire area acres 2,063 are cultivated, including fallow of one year, 1,498 cultivable waste, and 5,139 uncultivable, including village sites, gardens, &c. The rent-roll of the tahsil is Rs. 1,94,242.

Tahsil Baghat.

74. The City of Hyderabad, which is contained within the walls, and is the capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, is situated between 17° 23′ north latitude, and 78° 33′ east longitude.

City.

It has an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and a population of 1,23,675 souls. The strength of the Police stationed there called *Kotwali-Andarun-i-Balda* numbers 1,487 men.

Suburbs.

75. The portion of the City outside the fortifications is called the Suburbs. The area of the Suburbs, including the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad and Railway Station, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ square miles with a population of 2,31,287 souls. Its Police strength numbers 1,757 men excluding Residency Bazaars and Secunderabad.

Maktas and *Peishkash* Villages.

76. The description of the Divani territory gives the area, population, and number of villages of Raiatwari territory, that is, it excludes the number of *Makta* and *Peishkash* villages, also their population, which are given below. The rent-roll is for the whole *Khalisa* territory.

District.	No. of *Makta* Villages.	No. of *Peishkash* Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.
1	2	3	4	5
Bidar	11	......	......	6,159
Nander	40	......	......	23,689
Elgandal	66	......	......	44,143
Indur	66	......	......	39,044
Medak	30	......	......	16,571
Sarpur Tandur	89	......	......	15,547
Birh	3	......	......	4,219
Khammam	32	......	......	8,155
Nagar Karnul	403	......	948	1,23,876
Nalgunda	42	......	......	19,653
Gulbarga	39	......	......	12,234
Shorapur	62	......	......	31,493
Lingsugur	...	35	242	12,588
Raichur	48	217	707	94,641
TOTAL......	931	252	1,897	4,52,012

Khalisa, *Makta*, and *Peishkash* Villages.

77. In the following statement the figures represent the totals of *Khalisa* proper, *Maktas* and *Peishkash*; the two latter have been included in the districts in which they are respectively situated. It also includes the City, Suburbs, and Secunderabad.

ABSTRACT OF CIVIL DIVISIONS.—Showing the Area, Population and Rent-roll of the Civil Divisions of the Divani Territory.

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Talukas in each District.	No of Towns and Villages in each District.	Rent-roll. H. S. Rs.	Area in Acres. Cultivated, including Fallow of one year.	Area in Acres. Cultivable Waste.	Area in Acres. Unculturable.	Area in Acres. Total.	Police Strength.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N.-Western.	Aurangabad	5,561	5,32,643	8	1,240	17,24,398	15,74,740	4,19,221	3,29,414	23,53,405	863
	Birh	3,895	4,10,549	6	769	11,36,006	15,23,703	92,033	4,30,508	20,46,244	538
	Parbhani	4,335	4,79,802	6	1,091	12,52,734	12,69,977	1,58,124	7,90,893	22,18,994	553
	Total	13,791	14,22,994	20	3,100	41,13,138	43,68,420	6,99,378	15,50,845	66,18,643	1,954
Western.	Bidar	2,631	3,26,226	5	648	8,82,034	4,09,633	26,509	88,495	5,24,637	599
	Nander	3,283	5,13,552	8	1,104	14,62,566	10,03,088	29,054	6,67,937	17,00,079	781
	Naldrug	1,418	1,46,389	3	206	3,95,673	3,89,095	6,667	34,209	4,29,971	480
	Total	7,332	9,86,167	16	1,958	27,40,273	18,01,816	62,230	7,90,641	26,54,687	1,860
Southern.	Gulbarga	3,122	2,16,663	6	425	8,18,207	3,64,855	1,15,560	1,29,462	6,09,877	674
	Shorapur	2,901	2,34,182	4	460	6,75,395	4,71,975	1,94,615	1,58,008	8,24,598	417
	Raichur	2,803	3,00,798	5	711	7,84,298	6,66,507	2,12,480	1,43,809	10,22,796	418
	Lingsugur	2,604	1,35,748	4	361	6,14,144	5,84,878	3,88,764	2,13,848	11,87,490	417
	Total	11,430	8,87,386	19	1,957	28,92,044	20,88,215	9,11,419	6,45,127	36,44,761	1,986
Northern.	Medak	1,101	2,10,986	5	359	11,76,664	1,36,721	95,568	4,33,255	6,65,544	582
	Indur	4,701	4,18,359	9	852	19,64,135	3,82,010	2,66,665	4,14,302	10,62,977	1,235
	Elgandal	7,480	7,52,063	8	1,135	24,29,120	6,20,701	2,52,318	5,54,078	14,27,097	736
	Sarpur Tandur	5,022	2,00,462	3	896	2,33,167	3,09,361	3,65,247	2,36,624	9,11,232	*
	Total	18,607	15,81,870	25	3,242	58,03,086	14,48,793	9,79,798	16,38,259	40,66,850	2,553
Eastern.	Khammam	9,779	5,95,112	9	1,646	18,57,912	4,98,534	6,67,739	6,06,746	17,73,019	887
	Nalgunda	4,131	3,87,472	5	743	11,32,916	5,12,880	2,89,458	4,61,966	12,64 304	660
	Nagar Karnul	6,497	4,53,466	8	1,151	14,65,897	3,03,433	2,77,759	7,08,269	12,89,461	916
	Total	20,407	14,36,050	22	3,540	44,56,725	13,14,847	12,34,956	17,76,981	43,26,784	2,463
	Baghat (in Atraf Balda)	...	12,460	1	17	1,94,242	2,063	1,498	5,139	8,700	...
	City	2½	1,23,675	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1,487
	Suburbs	19½	2,31,287	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1,757
	GRAND TOTAL	71,589	66,81,889	103	13,816	2,01,99,508	1,10,24,154	38,89,279	64,06,992	2,13,20,425	14,060

II.

SECTION FOURTH.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

78. The Assigned Districts of Berar comprise an area of 17,711* square miles and 26,72,673 population according to the Census Report for 1881. It is divided into 6 districts, 22 talukas and 5,585 towns and villages. It is intermediate in size between Switzerland and Greece,† and contains now about the same population as the smaller, and nearly double that which the larger country contained at the last Census :—

Assigned Districts.

Province.		Population.	Area in Square Miles.
Switzerland	1870	26,69,147	15,233
Berar..............	1881	26,72,673	17,711
Greece	1871	14,57,894	19,941

79. The province of Berar, together with the Raichur Doab (East and West) and Naldrug districts with an area of 26,000 square miles, was assigned in 1263 Fasli corresponding to 1853 A.D., to the management in trust called *Talukdari Amani* of the British Resident for the time being in Hyderabad, for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and that of Appa Desai's *Chauth*, and the allowances of Mahipat Ram's family, and of certain Mahratta pensioners, as well as for the payment of the interest on the debt due to the Honourable East India Company, amounting to about fifty lakhs of Rupees. The Assigned Districts of Berar, as also Raichur (East and West), and Naldrug, were assessed at an annual gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Hyderabad currency, which was made up from the following sources :—

Province of Berar.

1. Assigned from *Khalisa* Raiatwari Lands......Rs. 32,58,775
2. From Sarfkhas .... „ 18,438
3. By the resumption of *Tankhah* Jagir *Mahals* „ 7,97,116
4. By the confiscation of *Zat* Jagirs .... „ 7,51,604

Total... Rs. 48,25,933

* Out of this there are 5,011 square miles of Jagir and Inam lands.

† *Vide* the Report on the Census of Berar, by E. T. Kitts, p. 28.

The above items are given according to the records of the Daftar Divani for 1263 Fasli. For details of this see Appendix **D**.

All the Sarfkhas talukas in the Berar and Raichur Doab, and other villages in Lohara, Gunjoti, and Alund talukas, and certain personal Jagirs, with the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Shams-ul-Omra Bahadur's taluka of Afzalpur were left to the revenue management of officers appointed for that purpose by His Highness' Government.

Revenue of Assigned Districts.

80. According to the details of Parganahs and talukas inserted in the Schedule **A** of the treaty of the above assignment in 1853, the net yield of the territory thus assigned, exclusive of *Deh-Sadir*, *Rusums*, *Maktas*, *Yeomias*, *Inams*, and all other charitable allowances amounted to Rs. 47,73,433, as shown in the following abstract:—

	Rupees.
The district in Berar Paianghat, lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Ajunta on the west, to Wun near the Wardha on the east......	30,60,307
District in the Raichur Doab, bounded by the river Kishtna and Tungbhadra on the north, south and east, and the Honourable East India Company's frontier belonging to the Bombay Presidency in the west	11,51,342
Districts on His Highness' western frontier bordering on the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur	13,183
In lieu of the deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Collectorates transferred to the British management; also in lieu of certain Sarfkhas villages in the valley of Berar, and the Jagir of Bhum belonging to Arjun Raja, certain Parganahs from Berar Balaghat were assigned	5,48,601
TOTAL ...Rs.	47,73,433

Soon after it was discovered that some mistakes had been made in estimating the value of some of the assigned Parganahs and villages in the Berar Balaghat, which were transferred in lieu of the supposed deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts, and in consequence of this certain Parganahs, *kusbahs*, (towns and villages in the Berar Balaghat) yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,13,183 were re-transferred to His Highness' immediate authority, about four months after the original assignment.

81. The provisions of the treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levying of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802 A.D. In order to remove these difficulties, and at the same time to mark the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen, a new treaty was concluded on the 7th December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due to the East India Company was cancelled, and the districts of Dharaseon and the Raichur Doab consisting of 11,328 square miles out of the Assigned Districts were restored to His Highness. However at the same time several talukas belonging to His Highness' Sarfkhas, and His Excellency the Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagirs, situated in Berar, comprising an area of 3,014 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 8,77,005-15-6, were transferred to the Resident's management in trust, as it was called, to make up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 British currency, for the remaining Assigned Districts. In addition to these, some villages in the Parbhani district, yielding Rs. 1,42,391-6-0 annually, were also transferred to the Resident's management, thus making a total of Rs. 10,19,397-5-6 *per annum*.

Restored Districts.

82. The revenue of the restored districts the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon amounted to 33,11,228 H. S. Rupees, and that of the newly assigned territory, as described above, amounted to Rs. 10,19,397; so, in fact, the districts yielding only Rs. 22,91,831 were restored.

The Revenue of the Restored Districts.

The revenue of the restored districts for the year 1859-60 is as follows :—

	British Currency. Rs.	a.	p.
Raichur for 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F.	12,22,180	13	10
Dharaseon 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F...	8,18,848	6	6
Narsi and other 189 villages, from the East and West Berar	86,061	8	11
	21,27,090	13	3

This amount when converted into Halli Sicca Rupees at the rate of 128 H. S. Rs. to 100 British Currency amounted to—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
RAICHUR.						
Raichur, East	10,85,625	5	9	20,45,314	7	6
Raichur, West, and Lingsugur	5,62.317	13	10			
Koppal, now Jagir....	3,97,371	3	11			
DHARASEON.						
Naldrug district	5,08,496	10	11	11,58,850	15	10
Dharaseon, &c., now Sarfkhas	6,50,354	4	11			
Narsi, &c..................				1,07,063	7	1
TOTAL......				33,11,228	14	5

Col. Malleson quoted.

83. Colonel Malleson remarks regarding the Assigned Districts :

" It deserved to be recorded that so greatly did the revenue of the ceded districts rise under British Administration that at the end of two years they were found so much to exceed the requirements, that the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, restored to the Nizam's territory, territories yielding three lakhs of Rupees. His successor, Lord Canning, subsequently, in 1860, restored all the districts that had been ceded, with the exception of Berar, the revenues of which were found to cover the entire cost of the contingent."*

* The Native States of India, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., p. 294, London, 1875.

Colonel Malleson however is in error on two points. The territory yielding three lakhs of Rupees was not restored after two years; it was restored in October of the same year in which it was assigned, or, correctly speaking, within three months of the assignment.

The restoration took place not on account of the revenues of the Assigned Districts being much increased, but owing to the mistakes committed by the Daftardars (Raja Rai Raian Bahadurs Amanatwunt), in furnishing the current amount of the revenues of the districts which were subsequently assigned. The Daftardars are always inaccurate in such matters, and no reliance can be placed upon their accounts. They generally quote the figures of the ancient standard of rent-roll called "*Kamil*," and very seldom give the actual revenues of the present time, which are termed "*Mahasil*." Besides, at that time every department of the State was mismanaged. The revenues were either farmed or made over to a Government agent on the Talukdari system. In each case the gross revenue or real state of affairs was never disclosed.

The faulty account of the annual revenue of the district proposed to be assigned was prepared in a great hurry and in confusion by the Daftardars, the Minister Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk being at the point of death, the Resident importunate, and the accounts as usual not posted up for several years past. The *Madákhil and Makhárij* (the general accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State) for the year of assignment, 1263 F. set down the annual gross revenue of the Assigned Districts at Rs. 48,25,933, when the Schedules **A** and **B** appended to the treaty of 1853 (Aitchison's "Treaties and Engagements," Vol. V., pp. 216-221), show the net amount as Rs. 47,73,433, whereas the demand and assignment was made for 50 lakhs gross receipts. Nothing short of that amount would have been accepted, nor would the difference between the gross and net amounts, as shown in the *Madákhil and Makhárij*, and Schedules **A** and **B** of the treaty, have been so insignificant. In fact territories yielding a larger amount than 50 lakhs were assigned, and soon afterwards, within three months of the assignment, a portion of the same yielding Rs. 3,13,183 was restored.

Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was placed in charge of the Assigned District of Dharaseon as Deputy Commissioner, gives an instance of the carelessness evinced by the Daftardars as regards their accounts. He writes, "If I had taken the province according to the estimates on order of transfer of the late Minister and the *Daftardars* of Hyderabad, I should have had a revenue of about *two and half lakhs*, and a few scattered portions of territory, and there would have remained within my boundary line large tracts of country not under my jurisdiction. This would have caused much confusion and vexatious embarrassments, and probably constant disputes would have arisen. Now, when I had got altogether in a kind of ring-fence, as it were, I found that I should have about *eleven and a half lakhs* of Hyderabad."* He continues, "I did not know what the revenue of the whole district might amount to, and the accounts received from Hyderabad, if not actually designed to mislead, were at all events most incorrect and incomprehensible, proving to be of no use whatever."†

Colonel Malleson was perhaps misinformed when he wrote that in 1860 all the districts were restored with the exception of Berar. In 1861, while the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon districts were restored, Pathrud and Murtizapur, Sarfkhas and Jagir talukas and other *Khalisa* villages, comprising more than 3,000 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of 10,19,397 Rupees, were assigned for the first time.

The cause of the increase of revenue.

84. In the first two or three years of the British Administration, the revenues of Berar did not rise, owing to an expansion of cultivation, but mainly by resumptions of Jagirs and Inam lands and by a considerable reduction in abatements from the village assessments for village expenses and charitable allowances. Mr. A. C. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall, when Commissioner of West Berar, writes in the "Berar Gazetteer" regarding the British Administration in Berar: "The net land revenue cleared by the treasury for the first revenue year of British management exceeded the amount for previous year, because, although receipts were less, the outgoings to be set against them had been greatly reduced. The

* "The Story of my Life," by the late Col. Meadows Taylor, edited by his daughter, p 292, A D. 1878.

† *Ibid.* p. 298.

increase must also be attributed mainly to the collections from Jagir lands relinquished by the Jagirdars, and to the sequestration pending enquiry of many inam or rent-free holders." * He further says "Even in 1853, when the Nizam's Talukdars had in North Berar made over to us a squeezed orange, we began by attempting to collect the extraordinary rates to which the land revenue had been run up by predecessors, whence it may be guessed that the agriculturists did not at once discover the blessings of British rule." †

Berar.

85. The province of Berar, already assigned, including the Sarfkhas Talukas and Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagir comprised therein, and such additional districts adjoining thereto as sufficed to make up a gross revenue of (32) thirty two lakhs of Rupees of the British Government currency, was to be held, according to the Treaty of 1861, by the British Government, in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, Appa Desai's *Chauth*, the allowances to Mahipat Ram's family, and certain *Salianadars* (pensioners). His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh agreed to forego all demands for an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Assigned Districts; and the British Government agreed to pay to His Highness any surplus amount that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges described above and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

* Gazetteer for Haiderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called Berar, 1870, Edited by A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, p. 257.

† *Ibid.* p. 97.

85. The following is a General Statement of the Area and Population of Berar :—

District.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses.		Total Population.	Total Males.	Total Females.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
Amraoti	Amraoti	672	248	29,359	2,641	1,63,456	85,333	78,123
	Chandur	855	298	30,545	1,984	1,71,611	88,813	82,798
	Morsi	622	212	22,656	741	1,29,688	66,563	63,125
	Murtizapur	610	257	19,630	1,179	1,10,573	57,342	53,231
	Total...	2,759	1,015	1,02,190	6,545	5,75,328	2,98,051	2,77,277
Akola	Akola	739	285	23,632	2,353	1,39,421	72,560	66,861
	Akot..................	518	221	23,432	1,870	1,44,253	74,755	69,498
	Balapur	570	168	17,533	2,192	1,07,200	55,739	51,461
	Jalgaon	392	165	19,428	1,464	1,05,739	54,434	51,305
	Khamgaon	441	131	17,482	1,777	96,179	50,558	45,621
	Total...	2,660	970	1,01,507	9,656	5,92,792	3,08,046	2,84,746
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	469	213	27,069	2,217	1,48,041	76,514	71,527
	Daryapur	505	207	23,111	1,342	1,23,109	63,859	59,250
	Melghat	1,649	313	7,911	386	42,655	22,217	20,438
	Total...	2,623	733	58,091	3,945	3,13,805	1,62,590	1,51,215
Buldana	Chikhli	1,009	273	22,056	1,504	1,40,011	71,595	68,416
	Malkapur	790	299	31,911	3,009	1,68,508	86,478	82,030
	Mehkar	1,005	315	20,275	895	1,31,244	67,170	64,074
	Total...	2,804	887	74,242	5,408	4,39,763	2,25,243	2,14,520
Wun..............	Yeotmal	909	276	19,690	1,265	1,07,846	55,877	51,969
	Darwa..............	1,062	323	23,808	1,571	1,32,788	68,468	64,320
	Kilapur	1,079	275	14,737	936	78,814	40,191	38,620
	Wun..................	857	265	13,350	679	72,654	36,952	35,702
	Total...	3,907	1,139	71,585	4,451	3,92,102	2,01,491	1,90,611
Basim	Basim	1,051	322	25,013	1,204	1,57,690	81,565	76,125
	Mangrul	634	208	13,268	836	76.142	39,426	36,716
	Pusad	1,273	311	20,101	1,311	1,25,051	64,080	60,971
	Total ..	2,958	841	58,412	3,351	3,58,883	1,85,071	1,73,812
	Grand Total...	17,711	5,585	4,66,027	33,356	26,72,673	13,80,492	12,92,181

86. Since the assignment during H. H. the Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah's reign and during the whole period of H. H. the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's reign both their Highnesses had been constantly asserting and pressing their claims to the restoration of the whole of the Assigned Districts.

Application for the restoration of Berar.

His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung had a long cherished desire to receive back Berar. This subject continually occupied his mind since he filled the office of the Divan. And the solemn injunctions of his two last sovereigns had made it a duty of the most sacred obligation upon him to seek its accomplishment. The assignment, which was effected in the last hours of his uncle (Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk), had left a reproach on his family in the eyes both of the sovereign and people of the country. When Sir Salar Jung made an application for its restoration about the time that the surrender of Mysore by the British was under consideration and failed, His late Highness observed that the reproach on the Minister's family had not been removed. In September 1872, His Excellency the Prime Minister, after consultation with his colleague, Navvab Shams-ul-Omra, the Co-Regent, submitted for the approval and assent of the British Government that a "capital sum, sufficient to secure the payment of that force (the Hyderabad Contingent) as heretofore under the treaty of 1853, should be accepted from this State by the British Government and the Assigned Districts be restored to the Administration and the Government of the Nizam." The consent of the British Government was further requested to obtain from British subjects the loan requisite for carrying out this proposal, if Act 37, Geo. III., C. 152, S. 28, was considered to be still in force.

"This scheme" (of the restoration of Berar) observed Sir Salar Jung, "will not only furnish a proper security and be a deposit of treasure of His Highness the Nizam, but increase the credit of His Highness' Government, and will help this Government in constructing the long-contemplated Railway line connecting the State Railway with the Kumum and Sasty Coal Mines." "The restoration of the District," continued the Prime Minister, "will enable our Government to reduce the cost of management materially by the employment of many of our Government servants. The payment of this loan will be very easily made from the revenues of Berar,

as also by the profits of the proposed Railway, but more particularly by the sale of Coal. Other public works will also be assisted by the proceeds from these sources."—[*Vide* the Co-Regent's published letter to the Resident, dated 19th September 1872.]

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after giving his most careful consideration to the proposal, regretted that he was unable to entertain it, because the provision of a territorial guarantee was one of the fundamental principles of both territories, and because, moreover, the Minister's proposal appeared to require the borrowing of a large sum of money from English and other capitalists, upon the security of the Nizam's revenue, a measure which His Excellency in Council considered to be likely to occasion serious complications in relation with the British Government and the Hyderabad State. The Secretary of State for India in his Despatch, dated 19th March 1874, coincided with the Government of India's decision, and observed that the Act in question had not been repealed by any subsequent Statute, and that the policy which it embodied would be vigilantly maintained by Her Majesty's Government.

The question mooted again.

87. This subject was again mooted in 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy gave verbal permission (on the 2nd January) to the Navvab Sir Salar Jung to apply for the restoration of Berar after the withdrawal of his previous applications.

The Secretary of State's reply to the Navvab's memorial of 7th February 1877 was dated 19th March 1878, and received here on the 27th May 1878. Lord Salisbury remarked in his reply to the Viceroy's covering letter, dated 11th June 1877, as follows:—

"It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was assigned. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty

had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the Province, after all charges of Administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the Administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government." His Lordship concluded by writing, "Your Excellency, in replying to his appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur."

His Excellency Navvab Sir Salar Jung on the part of his colleague Navvab Shams-ul-Omra and himself stated in writing on the 11th June 1878 that "we fully accept the decision of the Secretary of State, as conveyed in the above Despatch, and will take no steps whatever in the matter during the minority of His Highness."

GENERAL STATEMENT of Area and Population of Khalisa and Jagirs in H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	Aurangabad.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Aurangabad	777	168	83,446
			Ambar	969	216	1,05,525
			Baizapur	451	111	55,671
			Pattan	434	124	46,215
			Jalnapur	773	168	1,02,389
			Kanharh	933	164	47,552
			Gandapur	596	159	43,032
			Bhokardan	628	130	48,813
			Total	5,561	1,240	5,32,643
		Jagirs.	Dhavada	...	39	15,822
			Jafarabad	...	46	14,271
			Tambhurni	...	36	11,060
			Ghatnandur	...	30	10,287
			Ajunta	198	18	6,588
			Takli	...	17	5,996
			Dongargaon	...	25	5,285
			Seoli	...	30	8,652
			Miscellaneous Villages	...	247	81,258
			Total......	198	488	1,59,219
		Sarfkhas.	Sillode	307	49	29,474
			Khuldabad or Roza.	94	32	7,962
			Total......	401	81	37,436
			Total District......	6,160	1,809	7,29,298

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	BIRH.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Birh	706	155	84,336
			Ambajogai............	966	123	80,632
			Patrur	623	171	88,473
			Kaij	441	102	54,078
			Geovrai	552	94	47,899
			Ashti...............	607	121	50,912
			Total......	3,895	766	4,06,330
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	4,219
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	161	1,15,109
		Sarfkhas.	Patoda	593	80	35,302
			Total District	4,488	1,010	5,60,960
	PARBHANI.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Parbhani	576	190	88,399
			Pathri	1,052	150	99,760
			Hadgaon	523	155	68,620
			Aunda	486	172	62,618
			Jantur	826	222	68,363
			Narsi	872	202	92,042
			Total......	4,335	1,091	4,79,802
		Jagirs.	Sonepeth	...	8	8,575
			Partur	...	100	31,799
			Srishti	...	14	5,451
			Miscellaneous Villages	...	109	55,341
			Total......	...	231	1,01,166
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	2	1,411
			Total District......	4,335	1,324	5,82,379

Divisons.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. DIVN.			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari.)	13,791	3,097	14,18,775
			Maktas	...	3	4,219
			Jagirs	198	880	3,75,494
			Sarfkhas	994	163	74,149
			Total Division	14,983	4,143	18,72,637
WESTERN DIVISION.	BIDAR.	Khalisa proper (Raiatwari).	Bidar..................	279	48	28,062
			Udgir..................	848	148	88,390
			Algol	225	38	29,897
			Rajura	905	335	1,29,086
			Nilanga	374	68	44,632
			Total......	2,631	637	3,20,067
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	11	6,159
		Jagirs.	Bhalki	128	53	29,726
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	263	1,40,433
			Total......	128	316	1,70,159
		Sarfkhas.	Karamungi	217	61	26,111
			Aurad	174	56	24,406
			Humnabad	5	3	7,828
			Total......	396	120	58,345

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	BIDAR.	Paigah.	Chincholi	192	43	42,954
			Narainkhair	248	94	39,837
			Hasnabad	141	76	31,641
			Partappur	141	66	43,369
			Walandi...............	69	20	8,760
			Ekeli	26	14	11,041
			Chitgopa	243	83	60,977
			Total......	1,060	396	2,38,579
			Total District......	4,215	1,480	7,93,309
	NANDER.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nander	444	196	84,788
			Daiglur	242	109	47,240
			Mudhole	323	96	49,817
			Kandhar	706	216	1,03,475
			Sarbar	317	85	39,027
			Basmatnagar	452	151	65,407
			Ardhapur	491	130	58,909
			Bhynsa	308	81	41,200
			Total......	3,283	1,064	4,89,863
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	40	23,689
		Jagirs.	Madnur	...	27	11,541
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	185	1,01,164
			Total......	...	212	1,12,705

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NANDER.	Sarfkhas.	Palam	624	179	65,079
			Kharka Bara Halli..	104	70	37,163
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	2	2,257
			Total......	728	251	1,04,499
		Paigah.	Kundalwadi	71	11	11,019
			Kotgir	40	22	11,260
			Total......	111	33	22,279
			Total District......	4,122	1,600	7,53,035
	NALDRUG.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Naldrug...............	232	52	37,040
			Tuljapur	492	72	49,654
			Ousa	694	82	59,695
			Total......	1,418	206	1,46,389
		Jagirs.	Bhum	287	43	19,015
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	49	26,595
			Total......	287	92	45,610
		Sarfkhas.	Dharaseon, including Bemli...............	591	93	68,190
			Kalum	268	73	39,929
			Parenda	477	116	46,664
			Wasi	296	101	51,544
			Total......	1,632	383	2,06,327

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	4	6	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NALDRUG.	Paigah.	Lohara	153	125	63,282
			Gunjoti	263	75	39,604
			Alund	218	65	30,508
			Alur	...	20	7,087
			Total......	634	285	1,40,481
			Total District......	3,971	966	5,38,807
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	7,332	1,907	9,56,319
			Maktas	...	51	29,848
			Jagirs	415	620	3,28,474
			Sarfkhas	2,756	754	3,69,171
			Paigah	1,805	714	4,01,339
			Total Division......	12,308	4,046	20,85,151
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Gulbarga	1,217	97	69,932
			Kurangal	263	22	26,832
			Seram	201	39	20,904
			Gurmatkal...........	449	90	29,587
			Mahagaon	628	84	32,907
			Chincholi	364	54	24,267
			Total......	3,122	386	2,04,429
		Maktas	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	39	12,234

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Jagirs.	Kaliani	...	85	36,709
			Kosgi..................	...	18	20,231
			Tandur	...	62	13,953
			Pedvemal	...	45	12,712
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	147	71,560
			Total......	...	357	1,55,165
		Sarfkhas.	Wodchan, &c.	...	18	4,973
		Paigah.	Mungulgi	Included in Chincholi.	10	3,622
			Ferozabad	Included in Gulbarga.	36	21,331
			Mashal	Do.	37	21,092
			Afzalpur	192	35	12,595
			Chitapur	...	31	16,791
			Nargunda	Included in Mahagaon.	18	6,112
			Ratkal	Do.	19	12,081
			Total......	192	186	93,624
			Total District......	3,314	986	4,70,425

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population, Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	SHORAPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Shorapur	641	121	64,659
			Dehgaon	853	76	43,211
			Andola	750	102	43,499
			Shahpur	657	99	51,320
			Total......	2,901	398	2,02,689
		Maktas.	Amarchinta	...	49	29,171
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	13	2,322
			Total......	...	62	31,493
		Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	177	53,420
			Total District......	2,901	637	2,87,602
	RAICHUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Raichur	480	107	60,249
			Manvi	568	90	33,429
			Deodrug	526	122	50,131
			Alpur..................	203	42	21,451
			Yargira	319	85	40,892
			Total......	2,096	446	2,06,152
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	48	12,033
		Peishkash ...	Gadwal	707	217	82,608
		Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	53	14,316
			Total District......	2,803	764	3,15,109

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	LINGSUGUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Lingsugur	479	94	32,816
			Gangavati	428	88	37,767
			Kushtgi	1,003	99	31,886
			Sindhnur	452	45	20,691
			Total...	2,362	326	1,23,160
		Peishkash ...	Gurgunta	242	35	12,588
		Jagirs.	Koppal .... }	1,010	} 158	59,884
			Elburga............ }		} 103	55,523
			Anagundi	...	17	4,044
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	289	75,000
			Total...	1,010	567	1,94,451
			Total District...	3,614	928	3,30,199
		Total Division.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	10,481	1,556	7,36,430
			Maktas	...	149	55,760
			Peishkash	949	252	95,196
			Jagirs	1,010	1,154	4,17,352
			Sarfkhas	...	18	4,973
			Paigah...	192	186	93,624
			Total Division...	12,632	3,315	14,03,335
N. DIVN.	MEDAK.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Medak	388	66	48,385
			Tekmal	232	65	19,680
			Kalabgur	266	82	53,005
			Andol..................	241	59	34,279
			Ramaiampeth	274	57	39,066
			Total...	1,401	329	1,94,415

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	MEDAK.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	30	16,571
		Jagirs.	Dundigal	...	26	13,584
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	115	42,856
			Total...	...	141	56,440
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	4,600
		Paigah.	Hathnura .... } Narsapur .... }	287	26	13,584
					27	8,320
			Total...	287	53	21,904
			Total District	1,688	556	2,93,930
	INDUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Indur............... } Bodhan .... }	943	99	60,171
					46	24,452
			Armur	703	119	73,006
			Nirmal	519	111	45,337
			Ula	557	123	42,820
			Illareddipeth.........	225	64	25,875
			Bilauli	269	84	35,881
			Adlur..................	313	71	35,623
			Baswara	1,175	69	36,150
			Total...	4,704	786	3,79,315
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	66	39,044

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	INDUR.	Jagirs.	Gandhari	...	30	10,637
			Kowlas	...	25	10,148
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	203	1,11,423
			Total...	...	258	1,32,208
		Paigah.	Elgadup...............	89	54	12,231
			Total District...	4,793	1,164	5,62,798
	ELGANDAL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Hasanabad	653	150	1,18,020
			Elgandal	899	150	99,368
			Malangur	682	132	1,05,917
			Pulas	1,531	212	1,24,959
			Naspur	493	86	62,063
			Gajvale	1,074	104	83,889
			Chinnur...............	1,194	144	75,052
			Mahadeopur	954	91	38,652
			Total...	7,480	1,069	7,07,920
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	66	44,143
		Jagirs.	Pedda Palli	...	33	37,133
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	237	1,55,976
			Total...	...	270	1,93,109
		Sarf-khas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	24	16,000
			Total District...	7,480	1,429	9,61,172

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	AMALDARI OF SARPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Sarpur	2,090	371	81,334
			Edlabad..............	2,314	337	82,040
			Rajura	618	99	21,541
			Total...	5,022	807	1,84,915
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	89	15,547
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	62	13,769
			Total District...	5,022	958	2,14,231
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	18,607	2,991	14,66,565
			Maktas	...	251	1,15,305
			Jagirs	...	731	3,95,526
			Sarfkhas	...	27	20,600
			Paigah	376	107	34,135
			Total Division......	18,983	4,107	20,32,131
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Khammam	1,056	191	1,17.502
			Madhra	1,293	169	72,313
			Parkal	404	101	57,133
			Kandikunda	1,197	126	56,545
			Chirial	681	117	59,025
			Palancha	2,081	433	43,588
			Wardannapeth	837	115	63,234
			Pakhal	1,782	232	38,786
			Warangal	448	130	78,831
			Total......	9,779	1,614	5,86.957

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	32	8,155
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	195	73,107
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	8	7,527
			Total District	9,779	1,849	6,75,746
	NALGUNDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nalgunda	669	183	1,16,265
			Daval Palli	813	137	66,559
			Davarkunda	1,103	142	51,406
			Suryapeth............	638	169	98,474
			Vaimulkunda	908	70	35,115
			Total ...	4,131	701	3,67,819
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	42	19,653
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	201	1,03,232
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	3	3,486
			Total District	4,131	947	4,94,190

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	NAGAR KARNUL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nagar Karnul	1,903	129	54,052
			Koelkunda	448	83	32,216
			Narainpeth, including Patti Pargi ...	323	83	51,761
			Maktal	358	81	46,364
			Kalvakurti	573	68	28,552
			Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	195	61,245
			Davarkadara.........	273	55	33,436
			Ibrahim Pattan	975	54	21,964
			Total......	5,549	748	3,29,590
		Maktas.	Wanparti	948	131	48,974
			Jatpol	...	98	27,382
			Gopalpeth	...	33	14,296
			Narkhoda	...	16	5,399
			Villages, Miscellaneous	...	125	27,825
			Total......	948	403	1,23,876
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous...	...	224	91,923
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	13	2,305
			Total District...	6,497	1,388	5,47,694
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	19,459	3,063	12,84,366
			Maktas	948	477	1,51,684
			Jagirs	...	620	2,68,262
			Sarfkhas	...	24	13,318
			Total Division...	20,407	4,184	17,17,630

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	4
HYDERABAD.	ATRAF BALDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Baghat	...	17	12,460
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous	...	393	1,56,101
		Sarfkhas.	Yedlabad	602	111	61,278
			Shahabad	782	67	28,298
			Mandmul	328	62	32,736
			Medchal..............	474	96	46,617
			Patlur................	1,177	121	42,258
			Total......	3,363	457	2,11,187
			Total District...	3,363	867	3,79,748
	CITY.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	City	2·50	1	1,23,675
	SUBURBS.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Suburbs............ Residency Bazaars Secunderabad ... Railway Stations.	19·50	1	1,40,569 15,839 74,127 752
			Total Suburbs......	19·50	1	2,31,287
			Total Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	22	2	3,54,962

SUMMARY.

Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)...	69,670	12,631	58,74,915
City and Suburbs	22	2	3,54,962
Maktas	948	931	3,56,816
Peishkash	949	252	95,196
Total Khalisa......	71,589	13,816	66,81,889
Jagirs with known areas......	1,623	272	1,15,213
Sarfkhas	7,113	1,443	6,93,398
Paigah Jagirs	2,373	1,007	5,29,098
Total......	11,109	2,722	13,37,709
Other Jagirs, the areas of which are included in Khalisa	......	4,126	18,25,996
Total Jagirs	11,109	6,848	31,63,705
Grand Total......	82,698	20,664	98,45,594

CHAPTER II.

Changes in the Administration.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch of the Changes introduced in the Form of Administration during the past 28 years, by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.

SECTION FIRST.

Previous Form of Administration.

The Old Form of Administration.

1. In former times the official business of the Government of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was conducted in two offices known by the names of *Daftar-i-Mal* and *Daftar-i-Divani*. Both these offices were under the supervision of *Daftardars*, whose duty consisted in keeping the State accounts and registers of grants of Jagirs, &c., whilst the administration was entirely in the hands of the Minister. A third office, called by the name of *Dar-ul-Insha* attended to the official correspondence of the Minister. There was also a kind of Postal Department, which, however, was not based on any system, nor did its operations extend beyond a few talukas of His Highness' Dominions.

The *Mufassil.*

2. In the *mufassil*, even in those talukas which were under the direct administration of the Government, there were no public offices of any kind. The talukdars, who received their appointments from the Government, employed clerks and other subordinate officers, as a matter of private convenience, to help them in collecting Government revenue; but no public records were kept as a matter of duty.

Metropolis.

3. In the metropolis there were three Courts of Justice—the *Dar-ul-Kaza* and the *Sadarat-ul-Aliya* and the *Kotwali*. The two first were charged with the administration of justice and the last was the Police Court. But the jurisdiction of these offices was confined to the metropolis; whilst no Courts of Justice existed in the *mufassil.*

During Raja Chandu Lal's tenure of the office of *Peishkar*, the *Adalat-i-Divani* and the *Adalat-i-Foujdari* were established. Subsequently, under the administration of Raja Ram Bakhsh, a Court of Justice was created, presided over by four Moulavis; but the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend beyond the metropolis.

Adalat-i-Divankhana.

4. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk the *Adalat-i-Divankhana* was established in the metropolis; and some Courts of Justice were also established in the *mufassil*, presided over by *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*. But during the subsequent years, owing to the frequent changes of ministry, the *mufassil* Courts ceased to have more than only a nominal existence, and exercised no judicial functions. In fact, when the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk was again appointed Minister, he found that these *mufassil* Courts of Justice, created by him during his first tenure of office, had practically ceased to exist.

Police.

5. To the *mufassil* talukas the Police system of the metropolis was never extended, and it may be said that till comparatively recent years, the talukdars, appointed for collecting revenue, were the only Government officers charged with the administration of the country. Most of the present departments of State, Offices, and Courts of Justice are of recent origin, and were established after the accession of His late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah.

SECTION SECOND.

Reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung.

Sub-Section I.

Reforms introduced from 1263 to 1273 Fasli.

Talukdars under the Old System.

6. When Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister of the State, it had become only too apparent that the old system of administration was not calculated to bring prosperity to the country. The system followed under the previous administra-

tions consisted in appointing talukdars to each taluka with no other duties than collecting Government revenue. These officials, as a rule, lived in the metropolis, and did not consider themselves bound to proceed to the talukas with the administration of which they were charged. They therefore usually employed subordinates of their own choice, without making any reference to the Government, and these subordinates as a rule were incompetent men, who in no way held themselves directly responsible to the Government, either for their behaviour or their efficiency, as their appointment or dismissal depended upon the will of the talukdars to whom they were subordinate, and not on the pleasure of the Government. Under the old system, the country could not be said to have been under the direct administration of the Minister. The powers of the talukdars, or of the subordinates appointed by them, were in no way defined. The talukdars were allowed as charges for collection of Government revenue, two annas in the rupee, or in other words, one-eighth part of the revenue they collected. But the money thus allowed to them was not spent by them on the purposes for which it was intended. By making false representations to the Government, they obtained the services of sepoys in the army, and employed them in collecting revenue; thus appropriating nearly the whole of the money allowed to them for the expenses of collecting revenue. Some talukdars adopted a different course. They leased their talukas to other persons, and thus, whilst incurring no expense in collecting revenue, appropriated the entire collection charges allowed to them by Government. The results of a system so pernicious can easily be conceived. The country was in a deplorable state of misgovernment; and so long as the system flourished, the Minister felt himself powerless to remedy the evils which were its direct and necessary consequence. The rights of the people were ignored, the interests of the State were not understood; so that the subjects and the State suffered equally. Sweeping reforms were urgently needed; and the inauguration of a perfectly new system of administration, under which every officer charged with public duties should be immediately subordinate and responsible to the Minister, was considered an absolute necessity.

Reforms.

7. The reforms began with a gradual dismissal of such talukdars as have been described. Other talukdars were appointed with smaller

salaries and each was provided with a staff of subordinate officials who received their salaries and appointments direct from the Government to whom they considered themselves responsible for good behaviour and efficient discharge of duties. In adopting these measures, Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung was greatly assisted by the experience he had gained previous to his appointment as Minister of the State. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk, Navvab Salar Jung had, for about a year, administered the revenues of the talukas in Telingana in which Mr. Dighton, an English gentleman in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's service, had introduced an excellent system of collecting Government revenue. He had also found the system work very successfully during the period of four years that he held the administration of his uncle's private Jagirs. The system which thus recommended itself to the new Minister was afterwards continued by him in the talukas in Telingana, and extended generally throughout H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. Upon his receiving the appointment of Minister of the State, he based his revenue reforms upon the system which he had already tried before. The system, though open to much improvement, was simple and capable of being introduced without much difficulty or delay. It limited the Government demand from the ryots, defined the powers of talukdars, taking away from them the discretion of leasing their talukas or getting them managed by other persons, made subordinate officials responsible to Government for good behaviour, and thus placed a check upon the enormities which had been committed with impunity under the old regime.

Munsifs and *Mir-Adls.*

8. The next administrative measure was the appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* to exercise judicial powers in civil and criminal cases. These officers were gradually appointed in the Divani talukas of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, to decide civil suits and to receive complaints, to investigate criminal cases and punish criminals. In the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) twenty-three of these officers held appointments at an annual expenditure of 39,000 Rupees.

Creation of New Courts of Justice in the Metropolis.

9. In the metropolis, besides the Courts of Justice already mentioned, three more were created having separate jurisdictions. The

Adalat-i-Padshahi was established in 1263 Fasli (A.D. 1853); a separate Court was created in 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) to dispose of the disputes of Sikhs and other sepoys in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's army; whilst a third, presided over by Govind Rao, was established in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to dispose of civil suits arising within the limits of the *Ilaka Peishkari*.

Measures to suppress Crimes in the *Mufassil*.

10. Under the old system of administration, as has already been observed, no kind of Police force existed in the *mufassil*. The creation of a regular and effective Police was needed; but it was not found feasible to bring it into existence at once. Simpler measures were, however, adopted to suppress dacoity and other heinous crimes of a similar nature which were rife in the *mufassil* talukas. One or two hundred men of the Nizmat force were placed under each of the talukdars to exercise the functions of Police. The disturbances caused in the *mufassil* by Rohillas and outlaws, required stronger measures. Accordingly, a force, known by the name of *Jamiat Ziladari*, was formed and placed under a number of *Ziladars*, whose special duty was to prevent serious disturbances of the peace. This force was stationed in various parts of the country, and especially in those localities where disturbances were most common. In 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) a committee consisting of four Members and one President was appointed in the metropolis to supervise and direct the operations of the *Ziladari* force.

Munshi Khana established.

11. Under the new system of administration the official work of the Minister had greatly increased. The talukdars, who were now under the direct control and supervision of the Minister, frequently sent in reports and solicited instructions from the Government, and this circumstance greatly added to the duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha*. A separate office called *Munshi Khana* was therefore established to deal with the correspondence between the Minister and the talukdars, and to issue the orders passed by him. The duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha* were thus limited to correspondence with the British Government, communications between the Government and the Courts of Justice, keeping the *Sunuds*, issuing orders to public servants, other than the talukdars in the *mufassil*, and passing miscellaneous orders of usual routine.

Government Treasury established in the Metropolis.

12. Under the former system there was no Government treasury either in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. During the administrations of Arastu Jah and Mir Alam a Government treasury existed; but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments into which the State had fallen during the administration of Raja Chandu Lal, the Government treasury had ceased to exist and the State had no credit in the market. In the metropolis a public treasury was established in the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855), but in the *mufassil* Hindu bankers continued to discharge the functions of Government treasuries, a system which, though full of inconvenience, was for a time tolerated even under the new administration.

Administration of Restored Districts.

13. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the Raichur Doab and the talukas of Naldrug, &c., were restored by the British Government to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, after having remained under British administration for eight years. The excellent system of administration which had been adopted by the British Government was continued by the Government of His Highness; though the system differed from that on which the rest of his Dominions were administered. The administration of the restored territory was thus conducted separately. The talukdars of various grades and tahsildars exercised revenue, civil and criminal powers, as in the non-regulation provinces of the British Government, whilst a regular Police force was maintained. On the other hand, the administration of the rest of His Highness' Dominions was carried on by talukdars, *munsifs*, and *ziladars*, who exercised judicial and revenue powers, and also supervised the Police, which, however, was not on a regular footing. To prevent the confusion which might arise owing to this difference in the two systems of administration, two new offices were created for the restored districts. One, under the name of *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*, exercised supervision over the revenue administration of the restored districts; and another, called *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida*, heard appeals from the judicial decisions of the officers in the restored territory. Both these offices, in connection with the restored districts, were placed under the immediate control of the Minister, in the same manner as the department of *Munshi Khana* which dealt with the official

business connected with the talukdars in the rest of the territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

System of farming Taxes on Imports and Exports abolished.

14. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the system of farming the taxes levied on imports and exports was abolished, and Government took the Customs Department under its own direct management. To conduct this business an office was established in the metropolis. Similarly, within the next two years, the system of farming the duties payable on salt from Machly Bunder and Kokan Bunder was discontinued, and the Customs Department took charge of the duties levied on salt.

Stamp Paper Office established.

15. In the year 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) a Stamp Paper Office was established in the metropolis and stamp duties were imposed on bonds and other legal instruments, and fees in stamps were also made payable on plaints, petitions, and other documents filed in Courts of Justice. The stamp duties, with the consent of the British Government, were extended also to the Assigned Districts of Berar.

Department for the Execution of Decrees, &c.

16. In the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862) a department was established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister to enforce decrees and orders of the metropolitan Courts of Justice, which were sent to this department for execution.

Judicial Secretariat.

17. In the year 1272 Fasli (A. D. 1862) a Secretariat under the Prime Minister was established to exercise supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territory; while the Court, under the name of *Sadar Adalat Azla-i-Mustarida* which had been created in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to hear appeals from the decisions of talukdars in the restored districts and to decide references made by the *munsifs* of the rest of the Divani territory, was separated from the immediate control of the Minister, and received the name of *Sadar Adalati Azla-i-Mustarida-wa-Tashih-i-Talukat.*

Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.

18. The following tabular statements will show the administrative divisions of the Divani territory including the restored districts during this period, as well as the manner in which the administrative authority was divided :—

DIVANI TALUKAS.

Name of Taluka.	No. of Talukdars or Revenue Officers.	No. of Naibs or Assistants.
Warangal	1	7
Elgandal	1	6
Nalgunda	1	6
Nagar Karnul	1	7
Kalabgur	1	7
Haveli Nander	1	2
Mudhole	1	6
Khuldabad	1	13
Gulbarga	1	9
Khammam	1	4
Narsapur	1	1
Nirmal	1	6
Indur	1	2
Japal	1	1
Mohammadabad (Bidar)	1	9
Naraimpeth	1	12
Birh	1	2
Ambarh	I	4

Name of Taluka.	No. of Judicial Officers.
Aurangabad	1 *Mir-Adl.*
Bidar	1 do.
Bhongir	1 do.
Khalamnuri	1 *Munsif.*
Nagar Karnul	1 do.
Warangal	1 do.
Aramgir	1 do.
Gulbarga	1 do.
Khammam	1 do.
Elgandal	1 do.
Medak	1 do.

THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

Name of District.	No. of Tahsils.	No. of Officers.
Raichur (the Eastern)	4	4 Tahsildars.
Lingsugur (the Western)	4	4 do.
Naldrug	9	9 do.

Sub-Section II.

Reforms introduced from 1274 to 1290 Fasli.

Administrative Reforms.

19. The abovementioned reforms, which had been introduced up to the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862), met the exigencies of the time, and materially improved the administration. But the absence of a uniform system in the administration was a great drawback, and impeded the progress of official business. Moreover, with the exception of the restored districts, the system of administration in the *mufassil* had great room for improvement, and required a thorough re-organization. Between the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) and 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880) definite measures were adopted to increase the efficiency of the administrative system by making it uniform throughout the entire Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Establishment of the Board of Revenue.

20. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Board of Revenue was established to supervise, direct and control affairs connected with the revenue administration of the entire Divani territory including the restored districts. The establishment of the Board of Revenue made it unnecessary to maintain either the *Munshi Khana* or the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*—the separate office which had been established to supervise the revenue administration of the restored districts. Both these offices were therefore abolished.

Creation of Uniform Civil Divisions.

21. Amongst other duties which were assigned to the Board of Revenue, was the creation of uniform civil divisions of the Divani territory, calculated to facilitate the administration of the country. Up to this time, with the exception of the restored districts, the Divani territory was divided into talukas, but this division of administrative authority did not correspond with the territorial divisions of the country. Thus, whilst the number of talukas of the Divani territory was fixed and definite, the number of talukdars was indefinite and uncertain, and liable to increase or diminution every year. In the year 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) there were 61 talukdars, whilst later, in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), the number was reduced to about 40, the number of talukas

remaining the same. Some talukdars held only a few villages under their management, whilst others held a number of talukas. There was great disparity between the extent of the jurisdiction of various talukdars, as no definite limit was assigned to the amount of revenue with the collection of which each talukdar was charged, and it varied between 9,00,000 and 2,000 Rupees. This disparity, which was the source of great inconvenience, could only be removed by introducing a proportionate and uniform division of the Divani territory, and making the duties of talukdars commensurate with the civil divisions.

Formation of Districts.

21. The restored districts were therefore amalgamated with the rest of the Divani territory; but owing to the geographical situation of the talukas of the Sarfkhas domains and the Paigah and other important Jagirs, which were interspersed among the talukas of the Divani territory, it was found impossible to make regular civil divisions of the territory into districts, so as to include only the Divani talukas. A middle course was therefore adopted, having for its principle the exclusion of such Jagir talukas as could be excluded without making the boundaries of the proposed districts irregular and awkward. Thus within the boundaries of the districts, some Sarfkhas and Jagir territory was also necessarily included. But, although these Jagir territories were to be geographically included within the limits of the Divani districts, their revenues were not to be collected by the officers of the Divani.

Classification of Districts.

22. Districts were classed into three grades with reference to the approximate amount of their annual revenue, as is shown in the following table :—

Grade of District.	Approximate Annual Revenue.
1st Grade	Rs. 12,00,000
2nd do.	,, 10,00,000
3rd do.	,, 8,00,000

Divisions of Divani Territory.

23. Keeping these principles in view, the Divani territory was divided into 14 districts, comprising 74 tahsils or talukas. The follow-

ing table will show the extent and proportion of the districts :—

Name of District.	No. of Talukas.	Amount of Revenue. H. S. Rs.	Deduct Sarfkhas. H. S. Rs.	Net Divani. H. S. Rs.
Aurangabad	7	11,05,645		
Parbhani	5	8,40,368		
Nander	5	8,40,465		
Indur	5	10,62,489		
Birh	5	9,50,131		
Bidar	5	7,78,589	* 1,39,561	
Medak	4	9,89,312		
Elgandal	5	7,30,637		
Naldrug	10	11,63,168	† 6,54,250	
Shorapur	5	12,07,072		
East Raichur	4	10,24,689		
West do.	4	9,67,042		
Khammam	5	9,30,461		
Nalgunda	5	9,55,926		
TOTAL	74	1,35,46,024	7,93,811	1,27,52,213

Division of Administrative authority.

24. The territorial divisions having been settled, the division of administrative authority was made accordingly. The offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, which were established for the administration of justice in the *mufassil* were abolished. A tahsildar was appointed to each taluka, having well defined judicial as well as executive powers. The tahsildars, therefore, decided civil suits and disposed of criminal cases, whilst their main function was the collection of Government revenue. A talukdar with two subordinate assistant talukdars was appointed to each district, having revenue, civil, and criminal powers, as well as the power of supervision over the tahsildars subordinate to him. An establishment or *amla* (clerks, &c.,) was placed under each of these officers for the proper conduct of official business.

Government Treasuries established in the *Mufassil*.

25. The old system of dealing with *Sahukars*, private bankers, was abolished, and the Government established treasuries in each taluka and each district. The treasuries at the talukas

* Karamungi 1,39,561 *Sarfkhas*.

† Dharaseon, Kalum, Parenda, and Patoda, Sarfkhas talukas yielding an amount of 6,54,250 Rupees, are included in this.

were placed under the supervision of tahsildars, whilst district talukdars were placed in charge of district treasuries.

Classes, Grades, and Salaries of *Mufassil* Officers.

26. Talukdars were of three classes, and each class was divided into three grades, whilst tahsildars were divided into three grades. The following tabular statement shows the salaries attached to these various grades of officers :—

Designation of Officer.	Class.	Grade.	Monthly Salary.
			Rs.
Talukdar	1st	1st	1,000
Do.	,,	2nd	800
Do.	,,	3rd	600
Do.	2nd	1st	450
Do.	,,	2nd	400
Do.	,,	3rd	350
Do.	3rd	1st	300
Do.	,,	2nd	250
Do.	,,	3rd	200
Tahsildar	......	1st	150
Do.	......	2nd	125
Do.	......	3rd	100

Cost of Establishments of Subordinate Officials.

27. The following tabular statements will show the cost of the establishments of subordinate officials under talukdars in each district :—

Subordinate Official Establishment in each District of the First Grade.

Designation of Officer in charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c. H. S. Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class	Revenue	722
	Judicial	285
	Treasury	245
	Peons	314
	Miscellaneous	50
	Prison	231
Talukdar, 2nd do.	....	155
Do. 3rd do.	....	105
	Total...Rs.	2,107

Subordinate Official Establishment in each District of the Second Grade.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class	Revenue	572
	Judicial	225
	Treasury	182
	Peons	312
	Prison	221
	Miscellaneous ...	45
Do. 2nd do.	....	145
Do. 3rd do.	....	107
	Total...Rs.	1,809

Subordinate Official Establishment in each District of the Third Grade.

Designation of Officor in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerk, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class	Revenue	521
	Judicial	225
	Treasury	167
	Peons	312
	Prison	211
	Miscellaneous ...	40
Do. 2nd Class	....	145
	Total...Rs.	1,621

Tahsildars' Subordinates.

28. The following statement will show the cost of the establishment of subordinate officials under tahsildars in each taluka :—

Talukas in 1st Grade Districts	Rs. 385
Do. 2nd do. do.	,, 364
Do. 3rd do. do.	,, 338

Two more Districts and a Sub-district formed.

29. Subsequently two more districts and one sub-district were created—the district of Nagar Karnul in the Eastern Division, in 1287 A.H., and the district of Gulbarga in the Southern Division in 1289 A.H., and Sarpur Tandur in the Northern Division in 1287 A.H.; 36 new *Khalisa* tahsils or talukas were also formed; and two more grades were created in the office of tahsildars.

Two more sub-divisions of Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad were created in 1289 and 1291 A.H. The Ibrahim Pattan taluka was formerly held by Arab Eshwunt Rao as Jagir and was made a sub-division on resumption; and the Amrabad sub-division was detached from the district of Nalgunda. Both these sub-divisions were broken up in 1293 A.H., Ibrahim Pattan having been amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district and Amrabad as a Patti was put under the same district. Another Patti by the name of Pargi was lately made, and added in the same district.

The land revenue and other receipts in 1290 Fasli, as contrasted with that in 1275 Fasli, are as follows:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN	Aurangabad	8	17,24,398	4,868	85,271	7,793	18,22,339
	Birh	7	12,33,265	1,315	17,562	13,129	12,65,271
	Parbhani	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	14,416	13,31,749
	TOTAL...	21	42,10,397	22,718	1,50,897	35,338	44,19,350
WESTERN.........	Bidar	5	8,82,034	1,300	29,698	9,200	9,22,232
	Nander	8	14,62,566	5,356	77,175	17,837	†15,62,934
	Naldrug	7	10,20,877	453	9,066	10,507	‡10,40,903
	TOTAL...	20	33,65,477	7,109	1,15,939	37,544	35,26,069
SOUTHERN.........	Raichur	5	7,84,298	1,403	93,213	12,162	8,91,076
	Lingsugur	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,980	10,816	6,66,406
	Shorapur	4	6,75,395	2,641	50,574	10,503	7,39,113
	Gulbarga	6	8,18,207	2,214	82,994	8,520	9,11,935
	TOTAL...	19	28,92,044	7,624	2,66,861	42,001	32,08,530

* Excluding City Abkari amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† This includes the items for Patoda taluka of Sarfkhas, for which see page 83, footnote.

‡ This includes Dharaseon, Kalum, Wasi, and Parenda Sarfkhas talukas; vide page 83, footnote.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern........	Indor	9	19,64,135	11,142	2,35,031	26,494	22,36,802
	Medak	5	11,76,664	4,248	2,27,941	13,065	14,21,918
	Elgandal	7	24,29,120	5,805	2,48,004	28,190	27,11,119
	Sarpur Tandur ...	3	2,33,167	7,104	47,778	4,541	2,92,590
	Total...	24	58,03,086	28,299	7,58,754	72,299	66,62,429
Eastern..........	Khammam	9	18,57,912	22,406	2,03,401	19,685	21,03,404
	Nalgunda	5	11,32,916	5,734	1,61,061	13,019	13,12,730
	Nagar Karnul ...	8	14,65,897	8,428	2,81,734	15,703	17,71,762
	Total...	22	44,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	48,407	51,87,896
	Atraf Balda	1	1,94,242	......	......	......	1,94,242
	Forest Department	...	......	92,633	......	......	92,633
	Grand Total...	107	2,09,21,971	1,94,951	19,38,647	2,35,580	2,32,91,149†

30. Along with the establishment of the new system of Revenue, Civil and Criminal Administration, the Police was also reorganised. The Police was separated from the Revenue authorities, and a Police force was placed on a regular and systematic footing. An Inspector of Police was appointed to every two talukas; but where the number of talukas in a district happened to be an odd number, an additional Inspector was appointed to the largest taluka. A Superintendent of Police was

Reorganisation of the Police.

Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

* Excluding City Abkari, amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† The following figures show the amount of Sarfkhas revenue included in the statement:—

District.	No. of Talukas	Gross Land Revenue.	District Forest.	Abkari.	Deishpatti & Miscellaneous.	Total.
Patoda *Zila* Birh	1	97,259	30	471	965	98,725
Dharaseon, &c., *Zila* Naldrug	4	6,25,204	302	3,839	6,290	6,35,635
Total......	5	7,22,463	332	4,310	7,255	7,34,360

appointed to every district, having the power of supervising its entire Police administration and the conduct of the Inspectors of talukas who were subordinate to him. Every district was provided with a sufficient number of Constables and Sowars constituting the Police force of the district. The Police was also charged with the duty of keeping guard upon the Government Treasury in the district and the talukas and other public offices, as well as the district prisons.

Subordinate Establishments of Police.

31. Every Superintendent and Inspector of Police was provided with a separate subordinate establishment of clerks, &c., for his office, and a Code of Rules was framed to define the powers and duties of the newly-created Police.

Grades and Classes of Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

32. The Superintendents were divided into three grades; and the Inspectors into two classes, each class having three grades. The following table will show the salaries of each grade :—

Name of Office.	Class.	Grade.	Salary. H. S. Rs.
Superintendent	......	1st	200
Do.	......	2nd	170
Do.	......	3rd	140
Inspector	1st	1st	110
Do.	......	2nd	100
Do.	......	3rd	90
Do.	2nd	1st	80
Do.	......	2nd	70
Do.	......	3rd	60

Cost of Police Office Establishments.

33. The expenses of subordinate clerks, &c., in the Police Offices of each taluka were according to the following scale in 1276 Fasli

(A.D. 1866), when the Police force was first organised in the *mufassil* :—

Grade of District.	No. of Talukas.	Monthly Expense of each Taluka in Salaries of Police Office Establishment. H. S. Rs.
1st	6	270
2nd	5	265
3rd	4	185

Superintendents of Police.

34. Subsequently, when the Police was taken out of the control of talukdars, and Superintendents of Police were separately appointed, the expenses of Police Office establishments increased considerably.

Medical and Educational Officers.

35. Medical and Educational Officers were also appointed in each district, and prisons were established.

Prison, Medicine Education.

36. The following table will show the monthly expense of the subordinate establishments of each of the abovementioned departments in the districts :—

Grade of District.	Departments.		
	Prisons. H. S. Rs.	Medical. H. S. Rs.	Educational. H. S. Rs.
1st	231	85	60
2nd	221	65	35
3rd	211	55	30

Reforms at the Head-quarters.

37. The reforms introduced in the *mufassil* administration have been explained. But equally radical reforms were effected at the head-quarters. In consequence of the administrative authority being concentrated in the Minister, the work of administration had hitherto been greatly impeded. Under the new system the administrative powers were decentralised and divided among subordinate departments. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), as has already been mentioned, the Prime Minister appointed a Board of Revenue to

supervise, direct and control the administration of the revenues of the entire Divani territory. The Board consisted of a President and four Members, and the opinion of the majority decided all questions. In order to consult the feelings of the Jagirdars and other nobles who might object to the innovation of receiving orders from persons who were not connected with the nobility, the orders of the Board were issued under the signature of Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. And upon his being appointed to take charge of the Revenue administration under the Prime Minister, the orders of the Board of Revenue were signed by Motamid-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

Powers of Board of Revenue.

38. The Board of Revenue was thus charged with the exercise of full authority with regard to the following matters :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Commerce.
3. Customs, &c.
4. Excise, (Abkari).
5. Stamp Paper.
6. Release of cultivators from liability to pay Government revenue, not exceeding 200 Rupees, which may have been in arrears for five years.
7. Collection of Road Cess and Municipal Cess.
8. Supervision of the *Mufassil* Police and the Municipal Officers of the Metropolis.
9. Construction and Repair of Roads and *Sarais*, (inns).
10. Repairs of Tanks, so long as the annual cost of such repairs did not exceed 3,000 Rupees per district.

Rules framed by Board of Revenue.

39. The Board of Revenue made a rule under which every talukdar was bound to send up the following Official Papers :—

1. Accounts of Increase and Expenditure.
2. Statement showing the Number, &c., of Defaulters of Government Revenue, who may be under arrest.
3. Monthly Statements of the Cash Balance in the District Treasury.

4. The Accounts of Revenue and Excise.
5. Accounts of Municipal and Road Cess.
6. Quarterly Statements of Rates at which corn and other staple commodities were sold.
7. Half-yearly Statements of Rain-fall, Crops, and Produce, &c.
8. Report on the Police Administration.
9. Annual Report on the official conduct and efficiency of Government Officers, as well as on the Revenue Administration of the district.

Duties of the Board of Revenue.

40. The Board of Revenue in its turn was bound to submit quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly, reports to the Government on all the matters above enumerated.

Cost of the Board of Revenue.

41. The Board of Revenue cost the Government an annual sum of Rs. 70,380 in salaries of Officers of the Board; whilst the entire land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions at that time amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Stamp Paper Office.

42. The Stamp Paper Office, which since 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) was under the *Munshi Khana*, was also placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), but five years later, on account of the increase of official business, the Stamp Paper Office was separated from the Board of Revenue, and was constituted a separate department under the control and supervision of a Superintendent of Stamps, who had an assistant and an establishment of clerks under him.

Transit Duties.

43. Under the former system of administration, *rahdari* or transit duties were collected irregularly, and at various places within the boundaries of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. In the years 1271 and 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1861 and 1862), as has already been mentioned, the system of farming Customs duties were abolished, and in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), further reforms were introduced in the Customs Department. Custom-houses were established on the frontier of His Highness' Dominions, and at important military

stations. Customs duties were thus collected only at these places, and traffic in the interior was made perfectly free.

Conservancy of Forests.

44. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) a department was established for the conservancy and management of forests, and a Superintendent was appointed to take charge of the department.

Districts distributed into divisions.

45. The country having been divided into districts, it was found necessary for the better administration of the country, to create divisions, allotting a number of districts to each division. Accordingly, in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the distribution of districts into divisions was effected, as is shown in the following table :—

District of Aurangabad Do. of Birh Do. of Parbhani	North-Western Division.
Do. of Bidar Do. of Nander Do. of Naldrug	Western Division.
Do. of Nalgunda Do. of Khammam	Eastern Division.
Do. of Shorapur Do. of East Raichur Do. of West do.	Southern Division.
Do. of Medak Do. of Indur Do. of Elgandal	Northern Division.

Sadar Talukdars, their Powers and Duties.

46. A Sadar talukdar was to be appointed to each division, having revenue, civil and criminal authority, and powers of supervision over all the districts in his division. The talukdars of the districts were therefore to be subordinate to him, and the Court of the Sadar talukdar was also to be the "Court of Appeal" from the decisions of subordinate district talukdars. The Sadar talukdars were moreover empowered to pass final orders in matters connected with Revenue, Abkari and Stamp, when such matters did not exceed Rs. 100 in value. They could also release cultivators

from the payment of Government revenue, not exceeding Rs. 500, which had been in arrears for more than five years. Sadar talukdars also sanctioned estimates of expenditure of local funds for purposes of public utility ; and were empowered to spend Rs. 500 *per annum*, from Government revenue, in the construction and repairs of public buildings.

Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars.

47. Besides hearing appeals from talukdars, the Sadar talukdars tried criminal cases which were beyond the powers of talukdars, and had the power of sentencing criminals to ten years' imprisonment, and of imposing fines to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

Their annual tour of inspection.

48. The Sadar talukdars were required to live in the central stations of the divisions, and to inspect the districts in the division by going on an inspecting tour for four months in the year.

Judicial Assistants and their Grades.

49. In 1279 Fasli (A. D. 1869) Judicial Assistants were appointed to help Sadar talukdars and talukdars in the discharge of their judicial duties. The Judicial Assistants were graded as under :—

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO SADAR TALUKDARS.

First grade	Rupees	300	monthly	salary.
Second do.	do.	250	do.	do.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO TALUKDARS.

First grade.........	Rupees	200	monthly	salary.
Second do.	do.	150	do.	do.

Duties of Judicial Assistants.

50. The duties assigned to these officers consisted in the preparation of records of cases and written opinions, which were submitted to their superior officers for approval. This method was to be resorted to, only when the talukdar or Sadar talukdar had pressure of other official business and could not find time to hear cases himself. In all cases, however, the final judgment and decision rested with the talukdars and Sadar talukdars in cases of their respective jurisdiction.

Naib Sadar Muhtamims of Police and their Duties.

51. Upon the creation of divisions, five *Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Kotwali, or Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, were also appointed to each of the five divisions. These officers

were subordinate to the *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali*, or Inspector-General of Police who lived at the metropolis. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were required to live in their respective divisions, and supervise the Police administration of districts and talukas under them.

Divisional Superintending Engineers of P. W. D.

52. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875), when the Public Works Department was reorganised, *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Engineers were appointed to each division, to supervise the operations of the Public Works Department in their respective divisions.

Inspectors of Public Instruction.

53. In the Department of Public Instruction, *Muhtamims Talimat*, or Inspectors of Education were appointed to each division, to exercise supervision over the operations of the Educational Department in the division.

SADAR-UL-MIHAMS OR DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS.

Revenue Department.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue; Establishment of the Central Revenue Department.

54. Many of the duties, which had hitherto been performed by the Board of Revenue, were assigned to the Sadar talukdars. The official business of the Board of Revenue was therefore greatly diminished. The Prime Minister consequently appointed three of the members of the Board of Revenue to be the first Sadar talukdars of the newly created divisions, and in the place of the Board of Revenue a *Sadar Mahakma-i-Maljuzari* or Central Revenue Department was established under the control of two officers, one of whom was styled *Muhtamim* and the other *Rukn*. These officers were also charged with the duty of supervising matters connected with agriculture, irrigation, granting of Government leases, the issue of stamp paper and village police.

Central Revenue Department abolished.

55. The Central Revenue Department existed for two years, but it was abolished in 1278 Fasli (A.D. 1868), when further changes and reforms were introduced. These consisted in the creation of *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers of Departments, under a

Notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 6th Rajjab 1286 A.H. (A.D. 1869).* Accordingly, Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* or Minister of Revenue. He was provided with a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and the requisite establishment of clerks and other subordinate officers.

Revenue Minister.

Extent of Revenue Minister's Administration.

56. The following branches of administration were placed under the charge of the Minister of Revenue :—

1. Agriculture and Commerce.
2. Stamp Paper (so far as it related to revenue).
3. Customs Department.
4. Forest do.
5. Abkari do.

Board of Revenue superseded by *Sadar-ul-Mihams.*

57. The other matters of administration, which were formerly controlled by the Board of Revenue, were placed in charge of other *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, as will be shown hereafter.

Powers of the Revenue Minister.

58. The Minister of Revenue was entrusted with larger powers than those which were vested in the Board of Revenue. He was empowered to decide finally all matters within his jurisdiction not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to release cultivators from payment of Government revenue (not exceeding Rs. 2,000) which had been in arrears for more than three years, to sanction estimates for the construction of public works and repairs of tanks, &c., as well as to make grants of waste lands to persons who might apply for them on condition of paying Government revenue.

Mines and Quarries.

59. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871) mines and quarries were also placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Forests, whose office had already been created in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867). Rules were framed for charging duty on persons working the mines and quarries. The mineral wealth of the country was thus brought to the notice of traders and merchants who had hitherto not paid attention to the employment of capital

* *Vide* Appendix at the end of the Chapter.

in this direction. The mines and quarries to which the action of the Government especially related were—iron-ore, red-stone, black stone, *seeloo* stone, granite, green-stone, flints, mica, soap-stone, white chalk, blue chalk, *gopichandan*, ochre, diamonds, and other precious stones, Shahabad lime-stone, &c. &c.

Inam Commission established.

60. Formerly there was a small establishment connected with Inam in each district and division. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Central Office was established at Hyderabad, presided over by a Commissioner of Inam, with Assistants in the districts. Subsequently, however, the services of these Assistants were dispensed with, only a small establishment being retained in the districts, with a Central Office at Hyderabad.

Revenue Survey Department organised.

61. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Survey and Settlement Department was organised and placed under the charge of a Commissioner. Operations were commenced on a small scale in the Pattan taluka, which was taken in hand by way of experiment. The experiment having succeeded, and operations consequently extended so as to embrace the entire district of Aurangabad, a Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, and entrusted with the general superintendence of four or five establishments, each of which was placed under the immediate supervision of an Assistant Superintendent. This Superintendent was further assisted by a Deputy, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Accounts, Stores, Printing, and Mapping branches. In the year 1287 Fasli operations were extended to one more district, viz., Naldrug, for which a second Superintendent was appointed. Four establishments were started in this district, each of which was under the direct charge of an Assistant. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey having subsequently been appointed to the office of Revenue Secretary to Government, and continued to be in charge of this department as well, a Deputy was appointed to assist him in the general supervision of the Department.

Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established.

62. In 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879) a department was formed for the settlement of boundary disputes, and a Settlement Officer was appointed with about seven Assistants under him.

63. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) a Gazetteer Office was established only as a temporary measure, with a Compiler in Hyderabad and Assistants in the districts for the purpose of collecting information and statistics and for the purpose of compiling the Gazetteer, and he was placed under the charge of the Revenue Minister.

Establishment of Gazetteer Office.

64. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) an Irrigation Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out minor irrigation works or repairs to wells, tanks and channels, and the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham* was placed in charge of the department in addition to his other duties. The *Sadar-ul-Miham* had an Assistant Secretary (in addition to a Secretary and Assistant for the conduct of his revenue business) for carrying on correspondence with the talukdars, who were entrusted with the supervision of irrigation works in their respective districts. The talukdars were in their turn assisted by Municipal Inspectors, who were supplied with a suitable establishment. The works were executed by tahsildars, who had two *Karkuns* (Vernacular Clerks) under them for the purpose.

Formation of the Irrigation Branch.

65. A Census having been undertaken in 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880), at the request of the British Government a Census Office was established in Hyderabad as a temporary measure, presided over by a Commissioner and two Assistants. Most persons of this establishment were selected from the existing staff of Government servants, without any enhancement to their salaries.

Census Office established.

Judicial Department.

66. Similar changes were introduced in the Department of Justice. The *Sadar Adalati-Azla-i-Mustarida*, which had been established to hear appeals from judicial officers in the restored districts, and to decide judicial references made by talukdars from the rest of the Divani territory, was converted into a Court of Appeal, having jurisdiction over the entire Divani territory, and received the name of *Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa*.

Reforms in the Department of Justice.

Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa.

67. In the year 1282 Fasli (A.D. 1872) further changes were made. A Court of Appeal under the name of *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was established, consisting of one President and four Members. This Court, which may be described as an "Appellate Court of Judicature," heard civil and criminal appeals from all the metropolitan Courts as well as from the Courts in the *mufassil*. The *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was also empowered, subject to the sanction of the Prime Minister, to frame rules of procedure, &c., for the proper conduct of business in all the Courts of Justice.

Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla.

68. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* was established, having the power of supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territories. Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed the first Minister of Justice, and was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks, &c., for the conduct of business. The Minister of Justice had under his direction and control all the Courts of Justice, whether civil or criminal, in the metropolis as well as in the *mufassil*. He was also charged with the supervision of the issue of stamp paper, so far as it was used in the Courts of Justice. The power of executive supervision, which formerly belonged to the Sadar Court of Appeal, was transferred to the Minister of Justice; but the Sadar Court continued to possess the judicial powers which had been conferred on it. In very exceptional cases, the Minister of Justice had the power of sending for records of cases, and if it were found that failure of justice had taken place on account of error of judgment or procedure, the Minister of Justice, by sanction of the Prime Minister, had the power to order a re-trial of the case. The Minister of Justice also obtained orders from the Prime Minister connected with the administration of justice.

Minister of Justice, his Duties and Powers.

Police.

69. As has already been observed, the Department of Police had been placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue. Upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), a separate office of *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali* or Inspector-

Inspector-General of Police.

General of Police was established. But later on in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when a departmental reorganisation was effected, the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* or Minister of Police was created, having control over the entire Police administration, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil.*

Minister of Police.

70. Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Police. Like the other Ministers, he was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks and other subordinate officials. The office of Inspector-General of Police remained as before, though made subject to the authority of the Minister of Police; a year later, however, it was found unnecessary, and was accordingly abolished.

Shamshir Jung, Minister of Police.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

71. The abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) made it necessary to create a separate Department of Public Works. Accordingly, in the same year, a *Sadar Muhtamim* of Public Works or Chief Engineer was appointed, having the power of supervision and control ove1 all the public works, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil.* A separate Central Office of Public Works was established in the metropolis, and placed under charge of the Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer of P. W. D.

72. In the year 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* or Minister of Miscellaneous Departments was also created to supervise and control the following departments:—

Minister of Miscellaneous Department.

1. Public Works, &c.
2. Public Instruction.
3. Medical.
4. Municipality.
5. Village Roads.

73. Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Miscellaneous Departments, having under him three Secretaries and an establishment of subordinate officers. The office of Chief Engineer was however

Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous Minister.

maintained, though made subordinate to the Minister of Miscellaneous Departments.

Medical Department.

74. A Medical College was established in 1262 Fasli (A.D. 1852), under the administration of Seraj-ul-Mulk, for training medical officers who were stationed in various talukas. But the College and the Medical Service were not placed on a systematic footing. In 1276 Fasli (A.D. 1866) a Medical Department was created under the control of an officer, who at the same time occupied the position of Principal of the Medical College at Hyderabad, the metropolis. A Medical Service was established on a regular system, and medical officers were appointed to every district.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS.

Revenue Department and Finance.

Revenue Secretary.

75. The organisation of departments having been described, the arrangements, which were made to provide Secretaries to the Prime Minister at the head of the entire system of administration, remain to be mentioned. In 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Secretary of Revenue was appointed under the Prime Minister. The Secretary issued the orders of the Prime Minister connected with matters of revenue, and attended to correspondence with the Board of Revenue, the Accountant-General, and the Auditor-General. The Revenue Secretary also took charge of the functions hitherto performed with respect to the administration of the restored districts by the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*, which was therefore abolished. The usual orders of the Government were issued under the signature of Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; but the following matters were under the direct control of the Prime Minister:—

Matters under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

1. The planning of schemes of reform connected with Revenue, Police, Stamp Paper, and Taxes.
2. Appointment and transfer of talukdars and other officers.
3. Decision of boundary disputes, and making grants of leases, and fixing the amount of revenue payable by each village.
4. Ascertainment of Inam or rent-free lands, *Yeomia* and *Saliana* allowances, *Deh-Sadir*, Jagirs, and other grants.

5. Sanctioning the estimates of proposed Public Works.
6. Increase of expenditure.
7. Official correspondence with the Amirs.

The Revenue Minister as Assistant of the Divan.

76. In the discharge of these duties the Prime Minister was assisted by Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. Upon the appointment of the latter, in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), to the office of Minister of Revenue, the Departments of *Mansab* (gratuitous stipends), Public Instruction, Medical Service, Public Works, Municipalities and Police, were placed under the charge of their respective Ministers, as has been already described.

Accountant-General, his Powers.

77. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a general office for keeping the accounts of the entire territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was established at the metropolis. An Accountant-General was placed in charge of the office, and was provided with an Assistant and an adequate establishment of subordinate officers. The Accountant-General was empowered to correspond directly with the talukdars in matters connected with his department. He was also directed to frame simple forms of tabular statements of account, and to introduce them, subject to the Prime Minister's sanction in his department, and to direct the talukdars in the *mufassil* to discontinue the old method of writing accounts and to adopt the system which prevailed in the restored districts. The new system was calculated to bring uniformity in the statements of accounts of all the territory. The talukdars were directed to send up to the Accountant-General's office the following official papers:—

Periodical Accounts to be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

1. Monthly statements of income and expenditure, together with vouchers and a report of cash balance in the district treasury.
2. Estimate of income and expenditure during the quarter following.
3. Quarterly tabular statements of the collection of revenue, &c.
4. Annual tabular statement of income and expenditure during the year preceding, together with abstract of *Jamabandi* instalments.

5. Tabular statements of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue.

6. Statement of annual leases given to cultivators.

Accountant-General's Duties.

78. At the end of every year the Accountant-General was required to submit, as soon as practicable, tabular statements showing the State accounts of income and expenditure during the past year, and the estimated income and expenditure in the year following. These statements showed the amount of debts due by the State, the amount of debts paid off, and the surplus and deficit, if any. With these statements the Accountant-General was required to send up a report expressing his opinion upon the various points connected with his department and suggesting economical measures. In 1287 Fasli the general Budget system was introduced.

Daftar-i-Tankih, Auditor of Accounts.

79. In the year 1274 Fasli a *Daftar-i-Tankih* was established, and placed under the charge of an Auditor, who was provided with an adequate establishment of subordinate officials. The duty of this office consisted in auditing accounts and all pay-bills before money due under them was paid from the Government Treasury.

Treasury Office in the Metropolis.

80. In the metropolis a separate office was also established for the State Treasury, which had hitherto been in connection with the *Munshi Khana*.

Postmaster-General's Office.

81. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when the Postal Department was reorganised, the office of Postmaster-General was established in the metropolis, to supervise, direct and control the postal arrangements in the entire Divani territory.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Daftar-i-Mulki, or Political Office.

82. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a separate office called *Daftar-i-Mulki* was established, to take charge of all correspondence and transactions with the British Government, and to issue orders to the talukdars relating thereto. The *Daftar-i-Mulki* also issued orders of the Government connected with the following matters:—

1. Disturbances of the peace.
2. Highway robberies and dacoities.

3. Conspiracies against the State or the British Government.
4. Robberies of mails.
5. Orders connected with the passing of troops of the British Government or the State.
6. Orders relating to grants of Jagirs and *Sunuds* for services rendered to the State.
7. Issuing of orders relating to *Tankhahdars* and *Yeomiadars* received from the Revenue Department.

Police.

Secretary to Prime Minister, Police Department.

83. Upon the reorganisation of the Police force in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the Inspector-General of Police was also charged with the duties of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Police.

The Police Secretary to the Prime Minister.

84. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Police Department was separated from that of the Inspector-General of Police, and was joined to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Justice.

Judicial and Legal Department.

Department for framing Rules and Regulations.

85. The appointment of the Judicial Secretary to the Prime Minister has been noticed in para. 17. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a department was created for framing rules and regulations for the practice of Courts of Justice, and a *Nazim* was appointed to take charge of the department.

Legal Secretary appointed.

86. In 1287 Fasli (A.D. 1877), the Judge of the Suburban Court of Judicature was made Legal Secretary to Government in addition to the office he already held, for the purpose of advising Government in legal matters, and of framing rules and regulations for the Judicial Department.

Public Works Department.

District P. W. D. Offices.

87. In the year 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) improvements were introduced into the Public Works Department by establishing offices of the

department in the districts also. On account of the increase of work an office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Public Works Department was likewise created, and the duties of the new Secretariat were attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Secretary to Prime Minister in P. W. D.

88. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), a workshop as a department of manufacture and supply attached to the P. W. Department was established, and a sum of H. S. Rupees 395 per month was sanctioned for the establishment charges. It was at first intended that the workshop should be placed in charge of the District Engineer of Hyderabad in addition to his other duties, but this arrangement seems never to have been carried out. In the middle of 1281 Fasli (A.D 1871), the services of an experienced Mechanical Engineer were secured as Engineer-in-charge of the workshop, who, when he came out, found that the establishment consisted of two carpenters and a clerk in charge. Subsequently machinery was ordered out from England, and in 1283 F. a foreman and skilled labourers were engaged. The P. W. Store Department was also founded in 1279 (A.D. 1869), with a small establishment to supply instruments and stationery to the P. W. Department, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department. In 1282 Fasli the Engineer-in-charge of the workshop was placed in charge of the Store Department in addition to his other duties. In 1285 Fasli the designation of the P. W. Store Department was changed to that of General Stores Department, and issues, which were up to this time confined to the P. W. Department, began to be made on indents to all departments of the State.

Origin of Workshop.

Store Department established.

89. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Geological Survey Department was started and a Superintendent was temporarily appointed with an Assistant to help him. After a few months' trial it was considered undesirable to organise a survey on an extensive scale, and consequently the post of Superintendent was abolished in the same year, the Survey Department being limited to only the Assistant Superintendent for the examination of such specimens and localities as were especially brought to the notice of Government.

Geological Survey started.

90. In 1876 His Highness' Government sent two students from Hyderabad to England to study geology and mining at the Royal School of Mines, London. They both returned to Hyderabad in 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879), having obtained the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and one of them the Murchison Medal for geology. As it has not been possible hitherto to establish a Geological Department on a proper footing, their services are at present being utilized in the Revenue Department. But a regular geological survey of the whole of His Highness' Dominions is under contemplation by Government, when the services of these gentlemen will be relegated to their proper sphere.

Students of Geology.

91. Information having been received from Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, regarding the existence of coal in His Highness' Dominions, an exploring party was formed in 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), in order to examine the country by borings. In the next year, this establishment was placed under the charge of a Superintendent and an Assistant, and in 1283 Fasli (A.D. 1873) a coal viewer was appointed to assist him. In 1285 F. the establishment was reduced under the general re-organisation scheme, and a portion of the staff was left to start operations whenever it was necessary, while the remainder was engaged in various miscellaneous works, the Superintendent having been attached to the Public Works Department and the Assistant transferred to the Geological Survey.

Coal-fields.

92. In the year 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), a scheme for the construction of a line of Railway between Chanda and Hyderabad was submitted to Government and sanctioned. The preliminary survey of the line was first given over to two or more contractors successively, but, after the failure of the contractors, it was thought advisable to organise a permanent establishment to carry out the work departmentally, and consequently, in 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of a Surveyor and Assistants were secured for the purpose. In the next year a Superintending and an Executive Engineer were appointed. The Survey operations having been completed, the post of the Superintending Engineer was abolished,

Chanda Railway Survey.

and the establishment was engaged in the survey of roads and the preparation of irrigation projects and other miscellaneous work.

Military Department.

Military Secretary, Regular Troops.

93. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), an office was created for the proper conduct of business connected with the regular forces of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and a Secretary and Assistant were appointed to take charge of the office. The Secretary attended to all matters connected with expenses, enlistment, appointment, transfer, &c., and issued general orders passed by the Prime Minister in the Military Department.

Military Secretary to Prime Minister, Irregular Troops.

94. There existed no separate office for business connected with the irregular troops. Petitions and rolls of enlistment were presented to the Prime Minister by *Kalamdan-Bardars*, who received them from the Military *Sarishtadars*. An officer, however, existed, who was charged with keeping the roll of establishment and investigating some other matters connected with the irregular army. A Military Secretary was appointed in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), and in the following year the Daftar of Mansabdars was also placed under the Military Secretary.

Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat or Military Control Office.

95. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the *Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat* was established to supervise, control and direct the enlistment and discharge of sepoys, as well as to exercise due vigilance to ensure the proper application of the money paid to Jamadars as salaries of the sepoys under them.

Mansab Pay Office.

96. A separate office has existed since 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) for distributing the Mansabs of Mansabdars, and performing other duties connected with them. It was at first placed under the control of the Revenue Secretary to Government, and, in 1287 Fasli, was joined to the office of Military Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops.

Persian Private Secretary.

Private Secretary to Prime Minister.

97. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) the office of a Persian Private Secretary to the Prime Minister was established, and, in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), the Private Secretary's office also

undertook duties connected with the Miscellaneous Department, which were till then discharged by the Revenue Secretary.

Government Press.

98. A Government Press for printing the Government Gazette, Rules, Circulars, and other orders of Government, has existed since 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), under the control of the Revenue Secretary. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Government Press was placed under the *Daftar-i-Mulki*, but towards the end of 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), it was placed under the supervision of the Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary to Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

99. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department was created to transact official business connected with the Educational and Medical Departments and the Municipalities, which had been previously placed under the *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat.* The duties of the new office were added to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Revenue Department, and afterwards (in 1286 Fasli) to the office of the Persian Private Secretary.

RAILWAY.

Railway Secretary to Prime Minister.

100. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), when the work of constructing a Railway (between Shahabad in the Gulbarga district and Hyderabad) was started, a separate Secretary was appointed to keep accounts of the money received on account of Railway shares, and to pay the interest to the shareholders, as well as to answer their enquiries respecting shares and other matters connected with the Railway. The Railway Secretary's post was, however, abolished in 1288 Fasli, and the office was amalgamated with that of the Central Treasury.

SARFKHAS SECRETARY.

Sarfkhas Secretary.

101. In 1279 Fasli, when his late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's Sarfkhas talukas (privy purse estates) were transferred to the Divani management, an office under a Secretary was established for the purpose of carrying out the business connected with the Sarfkhas estate.

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

[Referred to at page 95.]

Whereas it is the desire of the Government that the official business of every department of State should be conducted with due promptitude and efficiency, and that irregularities may not in future take place, the Government has appointed four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each of whom has been placed at the head and in charge of a department. It shall be the duty of every *Sadar-ul-Miham* to supervise and control his own department in a manner calculated to enhance the welfare and happiness of the people, and to reflect credit upon the State.

Accordingly four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each in charge of a department, have been appointed as follows :—

For the supervision of justice and other matters connected therewith.	Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
For the control of matters connected with revenue.	Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
For the control of matters connected with police.	Shamshir Jung Bahadur.
For the control of miscellaneous matters.	Mir Yavur Ali, son of the late Sazavar Jung.

The abovenamed *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, on Wednesday, the 21st day of the current month.

In order to inform the public in what manner official business shall in future be conducted, and how applications shall be disposed of, the following paragraphs are published :—

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* shall have the power of supervision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts of Justice, and all Judicial *Majilis* (whether within the metropolis or in the *mufassil* Divani or Sarfkhas territories) as well as Stamp.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* shall have the power of supervision of all matters connected with the administration of Land Revenue, Customs, and Abkari duties, as well as all other matters connected with Revenue.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Police force, whether within the metropolis or the *mufassil* territories of the Divani and the Sarfkhas domains.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Public Works, Educational, and Medical Departments, as well as all matters connected with the Municipalities of Hyderabad or Divani and Sarfkhas territories. He shall also regulate the collection of road cess.

All officers are hereby directed to communicate in future with their respective departments, and correspondence with the Government shall in future be forwarded through these departments.

Non-official persons also, having any business with the Government, shall apply to the various departments to which the business belongs.

The arrangements abovementioned having been made, it is the desire of the Government that official business should in future be conducted with facility and expedition. In order to secure this result it is necessary that persons having busiuess with the Government, should know the proper channels through which applications should be made. The following rules are therefore promulgated for public information :—

I. Persons, having to prosecute any matters in Government office, shall submit their applications or petitions to such subordinate officers of the four departments abovementioned as are empowered to entertain such applications or petitions. If any officer, to whom an application is made, is not empowered to entertain the same, he shall return the application after having

recorded on it the fact of his not possessing the power to entertain it. Orders passed by subordinate officers shall be appealable to their superior officers, and finally to the Prime Minister.

II. No application shall be entertained by a superior officer, unless it is in the nature of appeal from the order of a subordinate officer to whom the application has already been submitted. When an appeal is thus made, it shall be necessary to file, with the petition of appeal, a copy of the application made to the subordinate officer, together with the order passed by him thereon.

III. In order to avoid difficulties in the conduct of departmental business and inconvenience to the public, all Government officers are directed to furnish copies of orders to persons desirous of appealing therefrom, without charging any fees.

IV. It is necessary, as far as possible, that applications should be made in person; but in cases where the applicants cannot present themselves without loss of time, applications may be received from agents, but in no case shall anonymous applications be paid attention to.

V. When order has once been passed by the Prime Minister on any application, no further application shall be made to him with regard to the same matter, unless some fresh and important matter makes reconsideration necessary.

VI. No application shall be made to the Prime Minister with regard to any matter which belongs to any of the subordinate departments, or with regard to which Courts of Justice have the power of passing final order.

The Government is convinced that, as the abovementioned *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, belonging to the influential nobility of this country, have willingly undertaken these responsibilities for the public good, they will discharge the duties with due energy, zeal, and perseverance calculated to reflect credit upon them; and that the subjects of this State, as well as other persons having business in this country, shall have full facilities for prosecuting their affairs through the channels hereby prescribed.

S. M.

(Initials of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk).

Dated 6th Rajjab, 1286 *Hijra*.

CHAPTER III.

Form of Administration in 1290 F.

CHAPTER III.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1290 F.

Introductory.

1. It would not have been out of place here if I could have been able to give a sketch of the former administrations, under the several Prime Ministers, Mushir-ul-Mulk Azam-ul-Omra Arastu Jáh, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Omra, Maharaja Chandu Lal, Raja Ram Bakhsh, and Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, but any adequate treatment of the subject would carry me beyond the scope of the present work. I therefore postpone it to some future opportunity or leave it to better and abler hands. Suffice it here to say that before the present administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., there was no regular or systematic form of Government, nor were there any separate departments for administration. Everything was in the hands of the Divan or the Minister without any system, organisation, constitution or regular form of administration. It was altogether a new idea, an element foreign to the old conservative mind of Hyderabad, to have any thing like an organised system of Government.

Reforms during the present administration.

2. It is only under the present regime that we hear of the several departments being organised, and reforms carried out in the system of administration. Even in the first decade of the administration of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, these reforms and reorganisations, which I am shortly to review, had not been fully developed, owing to many obstacles in the various phases of the State. Leaving aside all the minor reforms from the beginning of the present administration, *i.e.*, from 1263 Fasli, although they paved the way for the more important and complete reorganisation which dates its origin in the administrative branch from 1274 F., when a board of administration or *Majlis Intizam-i-Malguzari* was established. In the executive branch it dates from

1275 Fasli, when the whole Divani territory was divided into districts for the purpose of revenue and judicial administration, called *Zilabandi*, after the model of the restored districts of Raichur and Naldrug, which were retransferred from the British administration on behalf of the Nizam-ul-Mulk to the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government in 1271 Fasli.

Constitution of Government.

3. The Government was carried on by the Prime Minister, Divan, or Regent, in consultation with the Co-Regent, advised by the British Resident in important matters, and assisted by a Peishkar or Deputy Minister and 4 (or 5) Departmental Ministers or Heads of Departments. The administration is divided into 14 departments, namely :—

1. Judicial.
2. Revenue.
3. Police.
4. Public Works.
5. Education.
6. Medical.
7. Municipalities.
8. Military.
9. Finance.
10. Post.
11. Railway (State) and Telegraph.
12. Sarfkhas or His Highness' privy purse estate.
13. Political.
14. Legal.

The four Departmental Ministers.

4. The first seven of the above 14 departments are under the control of separate Ministers (*Sadar-ul-Mihams*) who communicate directly with the Prime Minister or *Madar-ul-Miham* through the Secretaries to the Government. The four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are :—

(1) Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the charge of Judicial and Jail administration.

(2) Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the Revenue Department in all its branches under his charge.

(3) Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur in charge of the Police Department.

(4) Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur who has charge of the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments.

5. There is a *Semi Sadar-ul-Miham*, who acts as such without any official designation. I mean Navvab Ashja-ud-Dowlah Munir

Jung Bahadur in charge of the Irregular Military (*Jamadari*) Control Office (*Nazm-i-Jamiat*).

The Peishkar.

The Peishkar or the Deputy Minister, Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur, has also a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops, and discharges certain duties connected therewith. All other departments of the Government are under the immediate control of the Regent or Prime Minister, the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, who is the centre of all executive authority.

Government Secretariats.

6. The Secretariat Departments under the Prime Minister are:—

1. Judicial and Police, one Secretary.
2. Revenue, one Secretary and one Assistant.
3. Public Works, one Secretary and three Assistants.
4. Military Irregular or *Jamadari*, one Secretary and one Assistant.
5. Military Reformed Troops, one Secretary and one Assistant.
6. Miscellaneous, one Secretary and one Assistant.
7. English Office, in which the Military Secretary and Assistant act as Private Secretary and Assistant.
8. Sarfkhas, one Secretary and one Assistant.
9. Political Office, one Mir Munshi.
10. Legal, one Secretary who also acts as the Civil Judge of the Suburban Court.

Besides these, the Finance or Account and Audit Department, Central Treasury, Mint, and Post Office are also under the direct charge of the Prime Minister (*Madar-ul-Miham*).

Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the Prime Minister.

7. The Prime Minister has in his hands the patronage of the Civil, Military, and Public Works services. The power of the purse in respect to the public expenditure, with the exception of a few emergencies, as the appointment of some temporary writers, and the fixed contingency charges, is centred in the Government, by whom grants are made under the annual budget system on detailed estimates for each department.

Civil Administrative Staff.

8. The following is the list of Administrative Offices at headquarters during the year 1290 Fasli:—

The Regency	2 Co-Regents.
Ministry	1 Prime Minister, one of the Regents. 1 Peishkar. 4 Departmental Ministers.
Government Secretariat...	8 Secretaries and 7 Assistants.
Political Office...............	1 Mir Munshi.
Departmental Ministers' Secretariats................	6 Secretaries, and 5 Assistants.
Irregular Military Control Office	1 *Nazim* (or Controller of Military Accounts.)
Judicial	5 High Court Judges and 1 Registrar. 1 Civil Judge and 3 Assistants. 1 Magistrate and 3 Assistants. 1 *Kazi* or Judge of the *Dar-ul-Kaza.* 1 Judge of Arabs Court. 4 Judges of Insolvency Court. 1 European Civil Judge for Suburbs, who is also legal Secretary to Government.
Customs	1 Collector and 3 Assistants.
Stamps.........................	1 Superintendent and 2 Assistants.
Police	1 Kotwal or the Police Commissioner for the City. 1 Chief Superintendent, and 1 Assistant and two Superintendents for the Suburbs.
Forests.........................	1 Conservator of Forests.
Mint............................	1 Superintendent of Mint.
Education	1 Director of Public Instruction. 7 Principals, Professors, &c., &c.
Account and Finance	1 Accountant General, and 4 Assistants. 1 Treasury Officer and Secretary in Railway Department.
Jail	1 Superintendent of Central Jail.

Survey and Settlement ...	1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant, and 1 Superintendent of Boundary Disputes.
Inam Enquiry	1 Commissioner and 1 Assistant.
Public Works	1 Superintending Engineer. 1 Executive Engineer, 2 Assistants, and 3 Supervisors. 1 Mechanical Engineer (attached to Workshops).
Medical	7 Physicians. 1 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.
Municipal.....................	1 Commissioner and 3 Assistants. 1 Superintendent of Conservancy.
Abkari	1 Talukdar or Collector for City and Suburbs. 1 Superintendent for Secunderabad.
Gazetteer Office	1 Compiler and 2 Assistants.
Census Office	1 Census Commissioner and 2 Assistants.
Postal Department	1 Post Master General and 1 Assistant. 1 Post Master (City).

District Administrative Staff.

9. The centre of the Executive Administration in the Divani districts is the *Avval* or first talukdar, in whom are lodged all the revenue, criminal, and civil powers. The Superintendent of Police, called *Muhtamim Kotwali*, is the right hand of the *Avval* talukdar. The ordinary Jails, while placed in the hands of his Judicial Assistant, called *Madadgar Adalat*, are under the general control of the talukdar as a Magistrate. A similar arrangement is carried out in the Department of Education, which I will describe in another chapter. The Department of Public Works, while placed under the immediate charge of the Executive Engineer, is under the talukdar's general control.

Their Duties.

10. The first talukdar is the executive chief and administrator of the district committed to his charge and is supreme over everything and every one, even in the civil and criminal administration of the district. As District Magistrate he is also the head of the Department

of Criminal Justice, in which he is charged with the summary trial of all minor and serious crimes. In the former he passes his judgment, and in the latter he sends up his file of proceedings for confirmation of the sentence to the Divisional or Sadar talukdar. He has similar power in civil suits, the value or subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. He, however, generally distributes and superintends the judicial work instead of performing a large share of it himself.

Other District, Tahsil and Village Officers.

11. The first talukdar is assisted by second and third talukdars (*Duiúm* and *Siúm*) having executive and judicial powers, and the Judicial Assistant (*Madadgar Adalat Zila*) who has judicial authority only. The *Muhtamim Kotwali Zila* or District Superintendent of Police, who is head of the Police in the district, confines his attention to Police administration and other kindred subjects. The tahsildars or taluka or sub-divisional officers combine revenue with their judicial functions and exercise in their own jurisdiction the delegated powers of the district officers, except in matters of Police duty, over which they have only judicial and no executive control. These compose the lowest official stratum in the district, except the village officers, Patels and Patwaris, upon whom the Executive Government can depend, and who are the agents of the superior executive officers in all departments.

Sadar Talukdars or Divisional Commissioners.

12. Above the *Zila* talukdars are the Sadar talukdars or Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision over the executive branch, especially in the Revenue Department. They exercise control over the talukdar's proceedings. They have two assistants, each in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. As divisional judicial officers they hear appeals from the decisions of the first, second, and third talukdars in revenue summary cases, civil suits, and criminal cases. They also decide criminal cases referred to by the District Magistrates as a Court of Sessions, but without a fresh trial and without jury or assessors. In revenue matters the Sadar talukdars are in their turn subject to the orders of the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari*; in the administration of Justice and Jail Department they are subject to the Judicial Minister, *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat*, but in criminal and civil cases the appeal against

their decisions lies to the High Court or *Majlis Aliya Adalat*. In other executive matters they are directly under Government.

Other Officers of Miscellaneous Branches of Revenue at the Head-quarters.

13. The revenue of Hyderabad proper or the Divani Districts is derived from the following principal sources:—The Land Revenue, the Abkari or Excise on Spirits and Intoxicating Drugs, Forest, Stamps, and Customs. Of these, the Land Revenue, Abkari and Stamps, are partly managed by the district talukdars and their establishments. The Customs of the frontier and the town-duty and the Abkari of the City of Hyderabad and Government forests are under special departments. These special departments are under the *Talukdar Abkari* (Abkari Collector), *Muhtamim Chubina* (Conservator of Forests), and *Talukdar Karorgiri wa Sayer Sarhaddat* (Customs Collector). The district talukdars are controlled by the Sadar talukdars, who, as well as Collectors of Customs, Abkari, and the Conservator of Forests, are under the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*).

The Survey and Settlement Department is nominally under the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*, and has a staff of Commissioner, Superintendents of Survey, Deputy Superintendents, Assistants, and Sub-Assistants.

The *Inam* Department is managed by one *Muhtamim*, who is under the Revenue Minister, but it is under contemplation to add two more officers, and the Department is to be transformed into a *Majlis* or Board of *Inam* Commission.

Judicial Organisation.

14. The judicial organisation of the Hyderabad Government is as follows:—

(1) High Court Judges or *Arkan Majlis Aliya Adalat* ... 6

(2) Divisional Judicial Assistants or *Madadgaran Sadar Adalat Asmat* 5

(3) District Judicial Assistants or *Madadgaran Adalat Azla* 17

(4) City Civil Judge with Assistants or *Nazim Adalat Divani Balda* and his *Naibs* 4

(5) City Magistrate or *Nazim Adalat Faujdari Balda* with Assistants.. 4

(6) Suburban Court Judge 1
(7) Judge of *Kazi's* Court or *Nazim Dar-ul-Kaza* 1
(8) Judge of the Arab Court or *Nazim Kazaya-i-Arub.* 1

The functions of the High Court Judges and the several judicial Assistants are exclusively judicial, and include both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The others have either civil or criminal jurisdiction as appears from their designations.

Executive and Judicial Staff in the *Mufassil.*

15. The following are the Executive and Judicial Offices in the *mufassil* of Hyderabad territories:—

In Divisions.

Each division is administered by a Sadar talukdar with two assistants in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. A Divisional Police Officer, an Executive Engineer, and a Medical Officer is attached to the Sadar talukdar's headquarters, as well as an Educational Inspector.

In Districts.

In every district at headquarters there is a first talukdar, one or two second talukdars, and a third talukdar, a Judicial Assistant, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer and a Municipal Inspector; a Public Treasury, a Jail, a School, and a Post Office.

In the interior of Districts.

In the interior of each district there are several tahsildars, each over a tahsil or taluka, and Police Officers.

Almost every village has a complete staff of village officers, viz., one Patwari, two Patels, Revenue and Police, a *Setsindhi*, a *Talári*, a *Neri* (in Telingana), and a *Dheir.*

Special Organisation of the Metropolis.

16. Hyderabad, the Capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, has a special organisation of its own. Civil suits above a certain amount, as well as criminal cases of the Sessions trials, are tried under the original jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court of Judicature. There is a *Kazi's* Court, which confines itself to matrimonial suits and has only a local jurisdiction, besides a Civil Court called *Adalat Divani Khord* with a *Nazim*

and three assistants and a City Magistrate's Court called *Faujdari Khord* with a Magistrate and three deputies. A separate establishment of Police for the *Andarun-i-Balda* (interior of the City) is under the orders of a Kotwal, Commissioner of Police, which is a highly responsible post. The Police for the City Suburbs or *Berun-i-Balda* is under charge of a Chief Superintendent of Police. In revenue matters the City with its Suburbs forms part of no district. The customs or town-duty levied on the products of the country, and the frontier duty upon the imports not paid at the frontier, are under the Customs Collector. Mint, Stamp and Post Offices are under the charge of their respective heads. The affairs of the Municipality and registration of sale deeds are managed by the Municipal Department under the Miscellaneous Minister. But it is under contemplation to appoint a Municipal Board and a Municipal Commissioner shortly for the City. The central treasury in the City is immediately under the Minister. The opium shop in the City are under the City Kotwal. No liquor shops are allowed in the City. The Abkari Department for the Suburbs, Residency Bazaar and Secunderabad is under the Abkari Collector.

Civil Administration.

17. In regard to the administration of Civil Justice the Hyderabad *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable jurisdiction. It has also original jurisdiction within the City (*Andarun* and *Berun*) limits in civil suits over a certain amount of the suit. Below the High Court are Divisional Commissioners and their assistants, the District Officers or first talukdars, their assistants, second and third talukdars and tahsildars in the *mufassil;* and all the City Civil, Criminal, Insolvency and *Dar-ul-Kaza* Courts, except the Suburban Court.

The jurisdiction of a first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant extends to all original suits cognizable by a Civil Court.

The jurisdiction of a second talukdar extends to all suits in which the amount of or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed 2,000 Rupees.

The third talukdar has jurisdiction above Rs. 300, not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

The tahsildar tries all civil suits up to Rupees 300.

Appeal from the tahsildar's decisions lies to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeal from the third, second and first talukdars, including his Judicial Assistant, lies to the Divisional Court.

Appeal from the decisions of *Sadar Adalats* or Divisional Courts and against the City Civil Court and *Dar-ul-Kaza* lies to the High Court.

There is no appeal against the orders of the High Court.

The appeal from the orders of the Suburban Court lies direct to the Government.

The decisions of the several courts in cases of cash transactions are final to a certain extent. They are as follows:—

First talukdars	Rs.	300
Sadar talukdars...........	,,	1,000
City Civil Court	,,	300

Criminal Administration.

18. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Divisional Courts, the District Courts of the first, second and third talukdars, and tahsildars, and in the City by the City Magistrate. The Customs Officers, First talukdar, his Judicial Assistant, *Muhtamim* of a custom house, and *Amin* (Inspector) are entrusted with criminal powers for certain offences relating to the breach of Customs rules and smuggling of the duty.

In the City.

The High Court in its original side tries by a single judge all original cases separately specified. They are committed to it directly by the Police. Such cases are not tried first by the City Magistrate. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals from the convictions of the City Magistrate and the Divisional Courts. It has no power to revise, upon reference from the Divisional Courts or Magistrate, the decision of inferior courts, when in error upon point of law or procedure. This duty is in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Minister, the *Sadarul-Miham-i-Adalat*. But it confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by the Divisional Courts.

19. The District and Divisional Courts are presided over by a single judge, who is either the first talukdar or Sadar talukdar or their Judicial Assistants, both of equal powers. There are no juries or assessors in the Sessions Courts. The powers of the Magistrates are as follow :—

In the District.

Tahsildars	Six months' imprisonment, 150 Rupees fine and twelve stripes.
Third Talukdars............	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Second Talukdars	Two years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
First Talukdars	Four years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Sadar Talukdars............	Ten years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, Original Side.	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, as Court of Reference..................	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine and 39 stripes.
City Magistrate	Three years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Assistant City Magistrate.	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Amins of Customs	One month's imprisonment and 5 Rupees fine.
Muhtamims of Customs...	Three months' imprisonment and 10 Rupees fine.
Talukdar of Customs......	Four years' imprisonment and 1,000 Rupees fine.

20. Appeals from the tahsildar's decisions in criminal cases lie to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeals from the third, second, and first talukdars lie to the Divisional Courts. Appeals against the decisions of the Divisional Courts, City Magistrate's Court, and talukdar of Customs Court lie to the High Court. Appeals against the decisions of the Customs *Amin* lie to the

Appeals.

Muhtamim, and that against the decisions of the latter to the Customs Collector.

Jails.

21. The Jail Department is administered by the Judicial Minister. The District Judicial Assistants to the first talukdars are in charge of the district Jails. They have a *Darogha* under them in each district. There are 16 district jails. In the City there are five jails, four for the City and one as a central jail, under a Superintendent.

Police.

22. The Police consists of two distinct forces, the general and the village Police. The former is divided into several grades. The members of this force, beginning as *Javans* or constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of rising by steadiness and smartness to the rank of *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*, head constable, chief constable, and in a few cases of an *Amin* or Inspector. The last-mentioned class of officers receive a monthly salary varying from 60 to 100 Rupees. It has not been the policy or wish of the Government to give the general Police a military character, or to subject them to military discipline or training. For this reason a portion only of the entire force is furnished with arms, to whom the duty of guarding Jails and escorting prisoners and treasure is allotted. Even from them but a slight knowledge of drill and elementary acquaintance with the use of their weapons are required. The more purely Police functions are discharged equally by members, both of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The total strength of the general Police of all grades at the close of 1289 F. amounted to 14,055, of whom 3,250 are employed in the metropolis, and 10,805 in the districts. The strength of the Police in different districts is determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the proximity of the important Jagirs. This amount excludes the Sarfkhas Police force. The mounted Police force numbers 458, which is included in the above figure. The whole Police force have lately undergone reduction in numbers on the ground of economy.

Administration of Police.

23. The Divani territory being divided into five divisions, the administration of Police in each division, subject to the general control exercised

by Government through the Police Minister, is vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents of Police. In each district the executive management of the Police is chiefly under the control and direction of the *Muhtamim* or District Superintendent of Police, though the Magistrate of the district has also a voice upon some points. The Superintendent of Police is invested with magisterial powers, but his jurisdiction is limited to departmental offences. Similar powers are conferred upon the Divisional Superintendents. The Superintendents also exercise magisterial powers in the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the conduct of proceedings preliminary to trials. The Police subdivision (taluka) of a district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes (taluka or tahsil). The officer in charge of the sub-division is styled *Amin*. Though holding a position subordinate to the tahsildar, in his judicial capacity, the *Amin* is, so far as the executive management of the Police force stationed in the sub-division is concerned, directly subordinate to the *Muhtamim Kotwali* or the Superintendent of Police.

The Police *Jawk*.

24. The general Police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of outposts, each party (*jawk*) being placed under the control of a *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*. The members of each *jawk* or Police guard move about from village to village within the limits of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each Divani district of His Highness' Dominions.

Village Police.

25. The village Police are subject to the control and direction of the revenue authorities of their respective talukas and districts. The special duty of the village Police is to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within the village limits. In each village there is a Police Patel responsible for the performance of the police duties of the village. There is one *Setsindhi* for every fifty houses in each village. He is the village watchman and is subordinate to the Police Patel. There are generally two Patels in a village; one of whom has the charge of revenue and the other of the Police administration. The village Police, being the servants of the village community, used to receive certain perquisites from the members of the village in the

shape of corn at each harvest. These have however been commuted for cash payments provided from the village service fund. They are also paid by Government in cash. The village watchman is the eyes and ears of the State in all criminal matters. To him the district Police look for information, and without his aid few offences would be traced out, and justice but seldom be vindicated. The Police Patel is bound to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime, and all matters connected with the village, the police, and the health and general condition of the community in his village. The village Police were paid through the revenue officers, but it has been lately proposed to pay them through their own officers.

Revenue Administration.

26. The revenue administration of the Divani districts is carried on under the supervision of the Government by the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*), and the following officers under him:—Five Commissioners or Sadar talukdars, 16 first talukdars of the districts and 1 *Amaldar* of a sub-district, 21 second talukdars, 17 third talukdars, and 105 tahsildars and Naib tahsildars. On an average a district contains about 6 talukas, each of which contains at an average 131 Government villages.

Village Officers.

27. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually *Watandars* or hereditary village officers. The officers, on whose services Government is mainly dependent, consist of the Patels, who are generally two in each village, one for revenue and the other for police purposes; the Patwari who is the clerk and accountant; the *Talári* who is the village peon for collection purposes; a *Setsindhi* for every 50 houses in the village as a watchman; and a *Neri* in the Telingana villages, who has the charge of irrigational works; and a *Dheir*, a man of low caste employed as a watchman, messenger and *Begari* in the village establishment. These village officers are paid by Government and the village community. The Patels and Patwaris get their remunerations for revenue realized at a certain fixed scale and besides are paid at the rate of 2 pies each out of one anna from the village service fund. Each *Talári* and *Setsindhi* gets 24 Rupees, and a *Neri* 36 Rupees *per annum* from

the Government. The *Talári* also shares 2 pies per anna of the village service fund. The *Dheir* gets 4 pies out of the one anna cess of the service fund. Every occupant of fields is given a separate receipt book, called *Chaupri*, or *Paoti*, in which the total amount of his holding is entered, and the Patwari is bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid.

Jamabandi.

28. The annual *Jamabandi* is made out each year, irrespective of the crops standing or removed. As there are a good many unoccupied lands, especially in the Telingana, the *Jamabandi* system, where the regular revenue survey and settlement are not carried out, is not, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very satisfactory business. It is made out by deducting the lands given up this year from the *Jamabandi* of the last year, and adding thereto lands taken up. This makes the gross rent-roll. But it is divided into annual remissions, owing to the vicissitudes of the season and the net demand. As there is no proper check to the amount of annual remissions, the fields for which remission is made cannot be pointed out at the spot. This *Jamabandi* system brings the *Nazims*, or the first, second and third talukdars in annual contact with each or most of the villages in their charge, and enables them to judge of the village wants and requirements.

Taluka or Tahsil.

29. Over each taluka or tahsil there is an officer termed tahsildar, whose salary varies from Rs. 80 *per mensem* to Rs. 175. The tahsildar is responsible for the treasury business of his tahsil. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, and that the village accounts are duly kept, and that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, that the village officers do their work properly. The system is entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages is apportioned to the several members of the tahsildar's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work.

Other Branches of Revenue Department.

30. Besides superintending the realization of the land revenue, the duties of administering the excise (Abkari), supervising the stamp revenue,

district forest revenue, road cess and village service fund devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

Inam.

31. The Inam Enquiry Department is under the charge of one Inam Commissioner and two Assistants. The Inam Department is under the Revenue Minister. In the districts it is administered by the first talukdars, who are directly under the Inam Commissioner in this branch of the Revenue Department.

Customs.

32. The Customs Department is administered by a Custom Collector under the Revenue Minister. There are two assistants under him and a third one who looks after the city custom-house.

There are 7 Custom-houses at the frontiers and railway stations, and 7 in the various cantonments. The number of *Petas* is 21, of *Chaukis* 234, and of *Nakas* 1,562. Besides there are two Custom-houses in the City and Suburbs and 21 Bazaars.

The Staff for collection consists of:—

One Second Talukdar for the City.
Two *Muhtamims*.
Twenty-three *Amins*.
Four hundred and ten *Karkuns* on *Chaukis*.
Six hundred and ten *Navisindas*.

The Staff for supervision is composed of:—

One First Talukdar.
Two Assistants.
Seven *Muhtamims*.
Two Jamadars.
One *Amin*.
Twelve *Sadar Daroghas*.
One hundred and five *Daroghas*.

Survey and Settlement.

33. There are two Ex-Officio Settlement Commissioners, their substantive appointments being Secretary to Government and Revenue Commissioner, one Assistant Settlement Commissioner, two Survey and Settlement Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, thirteen Assistants and thirteen Sub-Assistants to the Survey and Settlement Superintendents.

The Demarcation Department for the purpose of disposing of boundary disputes between Jagir and *Khalisa* villages where there are no Survey operations is composed of one Superintendent of Demarcation, seven Assistants and two Sub-Assistants.

Forest.

34. The Forest Department is divided into two branches. One is administered by the district officers in the Revenue Department and have no separate agency for it. The other is administered by a Conservator of Forest under the Revenue Minister. There is a Superintendent of Railway Forest under the Conservator and 6 *Daroghas* and the same number of Deputy *Daroghas*.

Stamps.

35. The Stamp Office for the purpose of impressing judicial and non-judicial stamps for His Highness' Government, some Jagirdars, the Residency Court, Berar, and Postage Stamps for His Highness' Government, is administered by a Superintendent of Stamps provided with two Assistants.

Abkari.

36. The Abkari Department of the districts is administered by the district officers, except for the City, Suburbs and Secunderabad, which is under a talukdar or Abkari Collector directly under the Revenue Minister. The Collector has an Abkari Superintendent under him for Secunderabad and Bolarum.

Irrigation.

37. The Irrigation Department under the revenue authorities, apart from the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, is administered by the divisional and district officers under the Revenue Minister. There are two Divisional Assistants and four District Assistants for the Telingana country. There is a separate Assistant Secretary for the irrigation works attached to the office of the Revenue Minister.

Education.

38. The Control of the Educational Department, excluding the Medical and Engineering College, is vested in a *Nazim Talimat* or Director of Public Instruction under the Miscellaneous Minister. There are five Inspectors of Schools under the *Nazim*, one for each division. There is one college in the Hyderabad City and twelve

other schools. The number of schools in the districts is 149, making a total of 162 for the whole Divani territory. Out of the above 162 institutions, there is one college; 3 English, 19 Telgu, 35 Mahratti and 105 Persian schools. The Educational Staff consists of:—

2 Principals.
2 Professors.
140 Masters.
50 Assistant Masters.
21 Teachers.

Medical.

39. The Civil Medical Department is under the charge of the Miscellaneous Minister acting under the orders of the Government. The Department consists of the Residency Surgeon, who is the administrative head of the Department, an Inspector of Dispensaries, called *Nazim Davakhanajat*, 40 Hakims, 30 Dressers and 30 Vaccinators.

The number of Medical Institutions is as follow:—

1 Medical School.
1 Medical Store.
27 Taluka Dispensaries.
16 District Dispensaries.
7 City Dispensaries including a Lunatic Asylum.

Public Works Department.

40. The Department of Public Works is administered by the Government through the Miscellaneous Minister, and the Superintending Engineer acts also as the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Public Works Department.

The Executive Staff of the Public Works Department proper consists of:—

1 Superintending Engineer.
7 Executive Engineers.
10 Assistant Engineers.
18 Supervisors.

Departments allied to P. W. D.

41. There are four other departments allied with the Public Works Department, but administered directly by the Government. They are as follows:—

Chanda Railway Survey.
Coal-field and Geological.
Workshop and Stores.
Engineering College.

The following is the strength of the establishment under each of the allied departments :—

Chanda Railway Survey.

1 Superintending Engineer. (*Vacant.*)
3 Assistant Engineers.
2 Assistants on Probation.
3 Supervisors.

Geological and Coal-fields.

1 Coal Viewer. (*Vacant.*)
1 Geologist. (*Vacant.*)
1 Borer.

Workshop and Stores.

1 Mechanical Engineer.

Engineering College.

1 Principal.
1 Vice-Principal.
1 Head Master.
1 Assistant Master.

Extra Duties of Engineers.

42. The services of the Engineers are also utilized in addition to their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Trigonometrical Survey, identification of Bench marks, &c., come up for enquiry before His Highness' Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special department. The Coal-fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works, when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Municipality.

43. The Municipal Department is administered by the Miscellaneous Minister under the Government. Although the Department has an

establishment of its own, it is considered a part of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer acts also as Superintendent for Municipalities.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and its Suburbs, with an Assistant, two Municipal Engineers, 12 Sanitary Inspectors, 11 Amins and 8 Assistant Amins. There is also a Registrar for the deeds and a *Nazul* Superintendent attached to the City Municipal Department.

In the districts there are 16 Municipal Committees and the same number of Municipal Inspectors.

Post Office.

44. The Postal Department is directly under the Government. There is one Post-Master General for the Divani territory assisted by 4 Assistants. There is one Post Office in the City, 16 in the districts at headquarters, and 97 in talukas. Besides this there are 58 village Post Offices.

The following Statements, marked A, B, C, D and E, show, in a tabular form, the various departments, their strength, powers, duties, grades and salaries at the end of 1290 F.:—

STATEMENTS.

A.

Administration and Public Departments.

Government Secretariats and Public Departments.

Department	Sub-division	Post	No.	Pay.	Al.
Judicial and Police.		Secretary.	1	1,200	
Judicial and Police.		Assistant Secretary.	1	500	
Revenue.		Secretary.	1	1,200	
Revenue.		Assistant.	1	700	
Public Works Department.		Secretary.	1	1,200	200
Public Works Department.	Assistants.	Irrigation Branch.	1	700	200
Public Works Department.	Assistants.	General Branch.	1	700	200
Public Works Department.	Assistants.	Financial Branch and Examiner of P. Works Accounts.	1	700	
Military (Reformed Troops).		Secretary.	1	1,221	
Military (Reformed Troops).		Assistant.	1	600	
Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances.	Irregular Troops and Mansab.	Secretary.	1	1,200	
Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances.	Irregular Troops and Mansab.	Assistant.	1	400	
Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances.	Irregular Troops and Mansab.	*Nazim Nazm Jamiat* or Pay Master.	1	500	
Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances.		Mansab Pay Master or Muhtamim Taksim Mansab.	1	363-8-0	
Political Office.		Mir Munshi.	1	900	
English Office.		Private Secretary.	1	600 (moiety.)	
English Office.		Assistant.	1	200 (moiety.)	
Miscellaneous.		Miscellaneous and Persian Private Secretary.	1	900	
Sarfkhas.		Secretary.	1	600 (moiety.)	
Sarfkhas.		Assistant.	1	400	
Account and Mint Dept.		Accountant General.	1	1,000	
Account and Mint Dept.		Central Treasury Officer.	1	1,000	
Account and Mint Dept.		Superintendent of Mint.	1	600	
Post Office.		Post-Master General.	1	1,000	
Govt. Printing Press.		Superintendent.	1	300	

Department	Section	Officer / Item	Column	Value
Ministerial or Head Departments	Judicial	Judicial Minister	No.	1
			Pay.	Draws no salary.
		Secretary	No.	1
			Pay.	1,000
		Assistant	No.	1
			Pay.	500
	Revenue	Revenue Minister	No.	1
			Pay.	Draws no salary.
		Secretary	No	1
			Pay.	1,200
			Al.	272
	Revenue – Assistant Secretary	First Assistant	No.	1
			Pay.	800
		Second Assistant	No.	1
			Pay.	250
		Asst. Irrigation, Department	No.	1
			Pay.	400
	Police	Police Minister	No.	1
			Pay.	...
			Al.	22,727 annually
		Secretary	No.	1
			Pay.	900
		Assistant	No.	1
			Pay.	400
	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Minister	No.	1
			Pay.	...
			Al.	22,727 annually.
	Miscellaneous – Department Public Works & Municipalities	Secretary and Superintending Engineer	No.	1
			Pay.	1,000
			Al.	200
		Assistant Secretary	No.	1
			Pay.	700
			Al.	200
	Miscellaneous – Educational	Secretary and Director of Public Instruction	No.	1
			Pay.	500
	Miscellaneous – Medical & Miscellaneous	Secretary	No.	1
			Pay.	363·8
Post Office	Number of Post Offices	In City		1
		In Districts		16
		In Tálukas		97
		Village Post Offices		58
		Post-Master General		1
		Inspectors		4
	Grades and Salaries	Post-Master Genl.		1,000
	Grades and Salaries – Inspectors	First Grade		200
		Second Grade		175
		Third Grade		150
		Fourth Grade		125
	Grades and Salaries – Post-Masters	First Grade		75
		Second Grade		50
	Grades and Salaries – Sub-Post-Masters	First Grade		20
		Second Grade		15

B.

Judicial
(Divani
Under the Charge of Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowlah
(EXCEPT SUBURBAN

Number of Criminal Courts and Magistrates.

Section	Courts / Magistrates	Number
In Districts.	Tahsildars' Courts.	103
	Third Talukdars' Courts.	19
	Second Talukdars' Courts.	22
	First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants' Courts.	17
	Sadr Adalat or Divisional Courts.	5
	Total.	166
In City.	City Magistrate's Court.	1
	High Court, Original Side and Appellate.	1
	Total.	2
	Grand Total.	168
	No. of Magistrates (excluding Police Patels.)	198

Powers of Criminal Tribunals.

Section	Tribunal	Powers
Ordinary Criminal Courts.	Police Patels.	4 Days' impt. 3 Rupees fine.
	Tahsildars.	6 Months' impt. 150 Rupees fine.
	Third Talukdars.	1 Years' impt. 300 Rupees fine.
	Second Talukdars.	2 Years' impt. 500 Rupees fine.
	First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	4 Yrs'. impt. 1,000 Rs. fine. Hear Appeals.
	Sadr. Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	10 Yrs'. impt. 4,000 Rs. fine. Hear Appeals.
	City Magistrate, Hyderabad.	3 Years' impt. 500 Rs. fine.
	Assistant City Magistrates.	1 Years' impt. 300 Rs. fine.
	High Court. Original side.	14 Years and for life.
	High Court. Appellate side.	Appeals, references.
Customs Department Criminal Courts.	Amins of Customs Department.	1 Months' impt. 5 Rupees fine.
	Muhtamims of Customs Department.	3 Months' impt. 10 Rupees fine.
	Second Talukdar of Customs.	2 Years' impt. 500 Rupees fine.
	First Talukdar of Customs	4 Yrs'. impt. 1,000 Rs. fine. Hear Appeals.

Number

Section	Courts	Number
In Dis-	Tahsildars' Courts.	103
	Third Talukdars' Courts.	19
	Second Talukdars' Courts.	22

Grades and

Magistrates and Judges exercising

Section	Grade / Office	
Judicial Assistants in Districts.	First grade.	200
	Second grade.	150
Judicial Assistants in Divisions.	First grade.	300
	Second grade.	250
City Magistrate's Court.	Magistrate or Nazim Faujdari.	500
	Asst. Magistrate.	250
	Deputy Magistrates. First grade.	200
	Deputy Magistrates. Second grade.	150
	Judicial Asst. to Talukdar of Customs.	350
	Suburban Civil Court Judge	2,400
City Civil	Civil Judge or Nazim Divani	500
	Deputy. First grade.	300
	Deputy. Second grade.	200

DEPARTMENT.

Districts.)

Bahadur, Judicial Minister.

COURT).

OF CIVIL COURTS AND JUDGES.	tricts.	First Talukdars' and Judicial Assistants' Courts.	17
		Sadr Adalats or Divisional Courts.	5
		Total.	166
	In the City.	Suburban Court of Judicature.	1
		City Civil Court.	1
		Kazi's Court.	1
		Arab Court.	1
		Insolvency Court.	1
		High Court.	1
		Total.	6
	Total Number of Courts.		172
	Total Number of Judges.		206
POWERS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.	In Districts.	Tahsildars.	Up to Rs. 300
		Third Talukdars.	Up to Rs. 1,000
		Second Talukdars.	Up to Rs. 2,000
		First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	Above Rs. 2,000 and Appeals.
		Sadr or Divisional Courts.	Hear Appeals.
	In the City	Suburban Court of Judicature.	Up to 2,000 Rs. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
		City Civil Court. Naibs	Up to Rs. 1,000.
		City Civil Court. Nazim.	Up to Rs. 2,000.
		Arab Court.	Arab disputes.
		Kazi's Court.	Inheritance and Matrimonial Suits
	Insolvency Court.		Insolvency cases.
	High Court.	Original side.	Above Rs. 2,000.
		Appellate side.	Appeals.
NUMBER OF JAILS.	In Districts.		17
	In City.		5
	Total.		22
JAIL OFFICERS.	Officers.		146
	Guards, &c.		1,228
	Total.		1,375

SALARIES.

ONLY JUDICIAL POWERS.	Court. Judges.	Third grade.	150
		Arab Court Judge.	500
		Kazi.	500
	Majlis Tastiya-i-Sahvan or Insolvency Court.	Mir Majlis.	Draws no Salary.
		Arkan or Members.	Deputed from other Departments and receive their former salaries.
	High Court.	Mir Majlis or Chief Judge.	1,200
		Rukuns or Judges.	6ʻ0
		Mufti or Law Officer.	500
Jails.	Districts.	Daroghas.	35
	City.	Muhtamims.	300
		Assistant.	100
		Daroghas.	30

C.

Statement of the Form of Administration of Revenue Department.

(Divani Districts.)

Navvab Mukarram-ad-Dowlah Bahadur, Revenue Minister.

Department	Group	Particulars	Number
Land Revenue	Territorial Divisions	Number of Divisions.	5
Land Revenue	Territorial Divisions	Number of Districts, including a Sub-district.	17
Land Revenue	Territorial Divisions	Number of Talukas.	103 & 2 Pattis.
Land Revenue	Territorial Divisions	Number of Villages.	13,816
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Sadar Talukdars.	5
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Assist. Sadar Talukdars.	5
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of First Talukdars including Amaldar.	17
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Second Talukdars.	21
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Third Talukdars	17
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.	105
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Patels, Revenue and Police.	20,900
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Number of Patwaris.	8,603
Land Revenue	Number of Officers, &c.	Other Village Servants.	41,342
Abkari		Talukdar for City Suburbs and Secunderabad	1
Survey and Settlement		Settlement Commissioners.	2
Survey and Settlement		Asst. Settlement Commissioner.	1
Survey and Settlement		Survey and Settlement Supdts.	2
Survey and Settlement		Deputy Superintendents.	2
Survey and Settlement		Assist. do.	35
Survey and Settlement		Sub-Asst. do.	23
Demarcation Department		Demarcation Officer.	1
Demarcation Department		Assistants.	7
Demarcation Department		Sub-Assistants.	2
Inam Commission		Commissioner.	1
Inam Commission		Assistants.	2
Irrigation Dept.		Divisional Assist. Engineers.	2
Irrigation Dept.		District Assistants.	4
Forests		Conservator of Forests.	1
Forests		Supdt. of Railway Forests.	1
Forests		Daroghas.	6
Forests		Naib Daroghas.	6
Stamps		Superintendent of Stamps.	1
Stamps		Assistant.	1
Customs Department	Number of Custom-Houses	Custom-houses on the Frontier.	7
Customs Department	Number of Custom-Houses	Custom-houses in Military Cantonments.	7
Customs Department	Number of Custom-Houses	Custom-houses in the City.	2
Customs Department	Number of Sub-divisions	Number of Petas.	21
Customs Department	Number of Sub-divisions	Number of Chaukis.	234
Customs Department	Number of Sub-divisions	Number of Nakas.	1,562
Customs Department	Number of Sub-divisions	Number of Bazaars in City.	31
Customs Department	Staff for Collection	Second Talukdar (for City).	1
Customs Department	Staff for Collection	Multanims.	2
Customs Department	Staff for Collection	Amins.	23
Customs Department	Staff for Collection	Karkuns on Chaukis.	410
Customs Department	Staff for Collection	Navisindas.	629
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	First Talukdar.	1
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Assistants.	2
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Multanims.	6
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Jamadars.	2
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Amins.	1
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Sadar Daroghas.	12
Customs Department	Staff for Supervision	Daroghas and Karkuns.	105

Grades and Salaries.

Department	Post	Grade	Item	Amount
Land Revenue.	Sadar Talukdars.	First Grade.		1,200
		Second Grade.		1,000
	Asst. Sadar Talukdars.	First Grade.		500
		Second Grade.		450
		Third Grade.		400
	First Talukdars.	First Grade.		1,000
		Second Grade.		800
		Third grade.		600
	Second Talukdars.	First Grade.		450
		Second Grade.		400
		Third Grade.		350
	Third Talukdars and Amaldar.	First Grade.		300
		Second Grade.		250
		Third Grade.		200
	Tahsildars.	First Grade.		175
		Second Grade.		150
		Third Grade.		125
		Fourth Grade.		100
		Fifth Grade.		80
	Naib Tahsildar.			50
Abkari	Abkari Talukdar.			600
Survey and Settlement.	Commissioner.		Salary.	......
			Fixed Allowance.	240
	Asst. Commissioner		Salary.	500
			Fixed Allowance.	150
	Survey Settlement Supdt.		Salary.	600
			Fixed Allowance.	150
	Deputy Survey Settlement Supdt.	1st Grade	Salary.	400
			Fixed Allowance.	90
		2nd Grade	Salary.	300
			Fixed Allowance.	90
	Assistant Survey and Settlement Supdts.	1st Grade	Salary.	325
			Fixed Allowance.	90
		2nd Grade	Salary.	300
			Fixed Allowance.	90
		3rd Grade	Salary.	275
			Fixed Allowance	90
		4th Grade	Salary.	250
			Fixed Allowance.	90
		5th Grade	Salary.	200
			Fixed Allowance.	90
	Sub-Assistants.	1st Grade	Salary.	175
			Fixed Allowance.	45
		2nd Grade	Salary.	150
			Fixed Allowance.	45
		3rd Grade	Salary.	120
			Fixed Allowance.	45
		4th Grade	Salary.	100
			Fixed Allowance.	15
		5th Grade	Salary.	75
			Fixed Allowance.	15

[REVENUE DEPARTMENT—*continued.*]

GRADES AND SALARIES.

Department	Class	Grade / Post		Salary
Demarcation Department.	Demarcation Officer.		Salary.	400
			Fixed Allowance.	150
	Assistants	1st Grade.	Salary.	150
			Fixed Allowance.	90
		2nd Grade.	Salary.	100
			Fixed Allowance.	50
	Sub-Assistants	1st Grade.	Salary.	100
			Fixed Allowance.	20
		2nd Grade.	Salary.	80
			Fixed Allowance.	20
Inam Commission.		Inam Commissioner.		1,000
	Assists	First Grade.		350
		Second Grade.		300
Irrigation Dept.	Divisional Assists.	First Grade.	Pay.	400
			Allowance	150
		Second Grade.	Pay.	200
			Allowance	75
	District Assists.	First Grade.	Pay.	170
			Allowance	45
		Second Grade.	Pay.	130
			Allowance	45
FORESTS.		Conservator of Forests.		600
		Deputy do.		257
	Darogahs.	1st Grade.		70
		2nd Grade.		60
		3rd Grade.		50
	Naibs.	1st Grade.		45
		2nd Grade.		40
		3rd Grade.		35
Stamps.		Superintendent of Stamps.		600
		Assistant.		300
Customs Department.		First Talukdar.		1,000
		Second Talukdar.		400
	Assistants	First Grade.		300
		Second Grade.		250
	Muhtamims.	First Grade.		300
		Second Grade.		250
		Third Grade.		200
	Sadar Daroghas.	First Grade.		125
		Second Grade.		100
	Amins.	First Grade.		75
		Second Grade.		50
		Third Grade.		25
	Jamadars.	First Grade.		120
		Second Grade.		40
	Daroghas.	First Grade.		40
		Second Grade.		30

D.

Police Administration for the Year 1290 Fasli.

(Divani Districts.)

Under the charge of Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur, Police Minister.

Head	Sub-head	Grade	Item	Number
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Sadar Muhtamims.	5
District and City Police Force	In Districts		District Superintendents of Police.	16
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Inspectors.	127
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Sadar Jamadars.	6
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Jamadars.	659
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Dafadars.	658
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Constables.	8,583
District and City Police Force	In Districts		Mounted Police.	409
District and City Police Force	In City		Kotwal.	1
District and City Police Force	In City		Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1
District and City Police Force	In City		Assistants.	2
District and City Police Force	In City		Superintendents.	[illegible]
District and City Police Force	In City		Inspectors.	40
District and City Police Force	In City		Jamadars.	199
District and City Police Force	In City		Dafadars.	2·8
District and City Police Force	In City		Constables.	2,456
District and City Police Force	In City		Mounted Police.	49
District and City Police Force	Total Force		Officers.	194
District and City Police Force	Total Force		Constables, &c.	12,769
District and City Police Force	Total Force		Mounted Police.	458
District and City Police Force	Total Force		Total.	13,421
District and City Police Force			Proportion as to Area.	5 miles
District and City Police Force			Proportion as to Population.	606
Distribution of the Police Force			On Prison Guards.	590
Distribution of the Police Force			On Treasury Guards.	498
Distribution of the Police Force			On Towns and Villages.	7,914
Distribution of the Police Force			In the Course of Drill.	1,654
Distribution of the Police Force			Escorts.	2,113
Distribution of the Police Force			Number of Police Patels.	11,617
Grades and Salaries			City Korwal.	1,000
Grades and Salaries	Sadr Muhtamims		Pay.	375
Grades and Salaries	Sadr Muhtamims		Tentage Allowance.	100
Grades and Salaries	Sadr Muhtamims		Horse Allowance.	75
Grades and Salaries			Assistant Sadar Muhtamim's Pay.	175
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	1st Grade.	Pay.	200
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	1st Grade.	Horse Allowance.	25
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	2nd Grade.	Pay.	170
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	2nd Grade.	Horse Allowance.	25
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	3rd Grade.	Pay.	140
Grades and Salaries	District Superintendents	3rd Grade.	Horse Allowance.	25
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	1st Grade.	Pay.	100
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	1st Grade.	Horse Allowance.	20
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	2nd Grade.	Pay.	90
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	2nd Grade.	Horse Allowance.	20
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	3rd Grade.	Pay.	80
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	3rd Grade.	Horse Allowance.	20
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	4th Grade.	Pay.	70
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	4th Grade.	Horse Allowance.	20
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	5th Grade.	Pay.	60
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	5th Grade.	Horse Allowance.	20
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Naib Amins	Pay.	35
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Naib Amins	Pony Allowance.	15
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Sadr Jamadars.	Pay.	25
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Sadr Jamadars.	Pony Allowance.	7·8
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Jamadars	Pay.	15
Grades and Salaries	Amins or Inspectors	Jamadars	Pony Allowance.	7·8
Grades and Salaries			Dafadars.	11
Constables			1st Grade.	8
Constables			2nd Grade.	7
Mounted Police			Jamadars.	40
Mounted Police			Dafadars.	35
Mounted Police			Sowars.	32

E.

Department Public Works, Chanda Railway Survey, Coal Fields, Geological, Municipalities, Education, and Medical in the charge of Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur, Miscellaneous Minister.

(Except Chanda Railway Survey, Coal Fields and Geological, and Workshop.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS AND ITS ALLIED DEPARTMENTS.

Division	Group	Grade	Item	Number / Amount
Executive Staff			Superintending Engineer.	1
Executive Staff			Executive Engineer.	7
Executive Staff			Assistant Engineers.	10
Executive Staff			Supervisors.	18
Executive Staff	Chanda Railway Survey.		Supdg. Engineer.	1 (*Vacant*)
Executive Staff	Chanda Railway Survey.		Ex. Engineer.	1
Executive Staff	Chanda Railway Survey.		Asst. Engineers.	3
Executive Staff	Chanda Railway Survey.		Assts. on Probation.	2
Executive Staff	Chanda Railway Survey.		Supervisors.	3
Executive Staff	Coal Fields and Geological.		Coal Viewer.	1 (*Vacant*)
Executive Staff	Coal Fields and Geological.		Geologist.	1 (*Vacant*)
Executive Staff	Coal Fields and Geological.		Borer.	1
Executive Staff	Workshop and Stores		Engineer in Charge.	1
Grades and Salaries	Supdg. Engineers.	1st Grade.	Pay.	1,000
Grades and Salaries	Supdg. Engineers.	1st Grade.	Allowance.	2[illegible]0
Grades and Salaries	Supdg. Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Pay.	800
Grades and Salaries	Supdg. Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Allowance.	200
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	1st Grade.	Pay.	700
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	1st Grade.	Allowance.	200
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Pay.	600
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Allowance.	150
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	3rd Grade.	Pay.	500
Grades and Salaries	Executive Engineers.	3rd Grade.	Allowance.	150
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	1st Grade.	Pay.	400
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	1st Grade.	Allowance.	100
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Pay.	200
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	2nd Grade.	Allowance.	100
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	3rd Grade.	Pay.	250
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	3rd Grade.	Allowance.	75
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	Probationary.	Pay.	200
Grades and Salaries	Assistant Engineers.	Probationary.	Allowance.	75
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	1st Grade.	Pay.	150
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	1st Grade.	Allowance.	50
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	2nd Grade.	Pay.	100
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	2nd Grade.	Allowance	50
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	3rd Grade.	Pay	50
Grades and Salaries	Supervisors.	3rd Grade.	Allowance	50
Grades and Salaries	Coal Fields and Geological.		Coal Viewer.	650
Grades and Salaries	Coal Fields and Geological.		Geologist.	500
Grades and Salaries	Coal Fields and Geological.		Borer.	150
Grades and Salaries	Workshop and Stores.	Engr. in charge.	Pay	700
Engineering College.	Principal.		Salary.	...
Engineering College.	Principal.		Allowance.	100
Engineering College.	Vice-Principal.		Salary.	...
Engineering College.	Vice-Principal.		Allowance.	100
Engineering College.	Head Master		Salary.	600
Engineering College.	Asst.		Salary	200

The services of the Engineers are also utilised otherwise besides their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Archæology, Trigonometrical Survey Maps, and identification of Trigonometrical Survey Bench Marks, &c., come up for enquiry before H. H.'s Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special Department. The Coal Fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Department	Section	Division	Sub-division	Item	Number / Salary
Municipal Department.	Municipal Staff.	In Districts.		Superintendent for Municipalities.	1
				Municipal Committees.	16
				Municipal Inspectors.	16
		In the City and Suburbs.		Municipal Commissioner.	1
				Assistant Commissioner.	1
				Registrar for Title-deeds.	1
				Municipal Engineers.	2
				Sanitary Inspectors.	12
				Nazul Superintendent.	1
				Amins.	11
				Asst. Amins.	8
	Grades and Salaries.	Districts.		Superintendent for Municipalities.	Draws no salary as Supdt.
			Municipal Inspectors.	First Grade.	200
				Second Grade.	175
				Third Grade.	150
		City.		Municipal Commissioner.	Draws no salary as Comr.
				Assistant.	272-8-0
				Registrar for Title-deeds.	90-12-0
				Municipal Engineer.	275
				Supdt. for Nazul.	120
			Amins.	First Grade.	77-4-0
				Second Grade.	59
				Third Grade.	54-12-0
				Asst. Amins.	36-8-0
		Sub-urbs.		Municipal Engineer.	275
				Amins.	63-8-0
Education Department.	Institutions and Staff.	Number of Schools.		In Districts.	149
				In the City.	13
				Total.	162
		Description of Schools.		Persian.	105
				Mahratti.	34
				English Schools and College.	4
				Telgu.	19
		Instruction.		Principal.	2
				Professors.	2
				Masters.	140
				Asst. Masters.	30
				Teachers.	21
				Asst. Teachers.	5
		Inspection.		Director of Public Instruction.	500
			Divisional Inspectors.	First Grade.	150
				Second Grade.	110
				Third Grade.	100

[Miscellaneous Departments—*continued.*]

Medical Department.

Section	Group	Item	
Medical Institutions.		Medical School.	1
		Medical Store.	1
	Number of Dispensaries.	In Talukas.	27
		In Districts.	16
		In the City.	7
		Total	50
	Classification of Dispensaries.	First Class.	16
		Second Class.	25
		Third Class.	9
		Total.	50
Medical Staff.		Superintendent of Medical School.	1
		Superintendent of Medical Store.	1
		Inspector of Dispensaries.	1
	No. of Hakims.	First Grade.	11
		Second Grade.	2
		Third Grade.	27
	No. of Dressers.	First Grade.	4
		Second Grade.	13
		Third Grade.	...
	No. of Vaccinators.	First Grade.	4
		Second Grade.	4
		Third Grade.	22
Grades and Salaries.		Superintendent of Medical School.	Draws no salary.
		Assistant.	700
		Teacher of Anatomy.	450
		Demonstrator of Anatomy.	300
	Medical Store. Supdt.	Pay.	...
		Allowance.	100
	Medical Store.	Assistant.	120
		Inspector of Hospitals.	275
	Hakims. 1st Class	Pay.	150
		Allowance.	25
	Hakims. 2nd Class	Pay.	100
		Allowance.	25
	Hakims. 3rd Class.	Pay.	75
		Allowance.	25
		Probationers.	50
	Dressers.	First Class.	50
		Second Class.	30
		Third Class.	25
	Vaccinators.	First Class.	25
		Second Class.	20
		Third Class.	15

45. In the foregoing paragraphs has been shown the organisation of the different departments of the State as existed in the year 1290 Fasli. There are however under contemplation certain important reforms, which, according to the present proposal of the Government, are to be carried into effect in the next year.

Reforms contemplated in 1291 Fasli.

It has been proposed "to transfer the power, hitherto exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, to a Board of Revenue, a High Court and Committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion." The offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are to be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, and the posts of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge :—

I. Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham.*
   1. Civil Courts.
   2. Criminal Courts.
   3. Jail.

II. Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham.*
   1. Land Revenue.
   2. Abkari.
   3. Customs.
   4. Survey and Settlement.
   5. Forests.
   6. Inam.
   7. *Watandari* Successions.
   8. Stamp Department.
   9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
   10. Accounts Department.
   11. Treasury.
   12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
   13. The Mint.
   14. Postal Department.
   15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III. Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham.*
   1. Police (general).
   2. Village Police.

IV. Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham.*

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

Creation of the Supreme Court.

46. It has also been proposed to appoint a Supreme Court composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President and a few educated nobles and officers of high standing as members, to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee and will in the first instance receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee. The powers of the High Court are to be recast and extended to the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

Appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* in Talukas.

47. *Munsifs*, *Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* are to be appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases under the jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya* or High Court, and the tahsildars, talukdars and Sadar talukdars will have no jurisdiction in civil cases in those talukas, districts and divisions in which this arrangement shall come into force.

Police Reforms.

48. In the Police Department an Inspector General will be appointed and the office of Divisional Superintendent of Police is to be abolished. He will have under his control the District Police and District Jails, will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

Reforms in the Miscellaneous Department.

49. The Secretary to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of

Public Works and will exercise control over that Department. Three separate officers are always to be on tour of inspection in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, will be abolished. The Residency Surgeon will, as usual, have the control of the Medical Department and will correspond with Government through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The Education Secretariat to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* is to be abolished, but the directorate is to remain intact under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management a Municipal Committee and the Municipal Inspector will be appointed and the District Municipalties will have their own Committees under the control of the Sadar talukdars. The allotment of allowances to mosques and other religious buildings will be under the control of the Municipal Committees.

Details of the Proposed Reorganisation.

50. The details of the proposed reorganisation and administrative changes is embodied in the draft notification hereto appended.

DRAFT OF THE NOTIFICATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT.

A natural anxiety to secure the best interests of the country has invariably led Government to adopt measures calculated to enhance the prosperity and well-being of the ryots, and the population generally, to improve the quality and quantity of local manufactures, and to give a healthy impetus to trade. The various reforms which have been introduced into the working of the different departments, from time to time, have all tended towards the attainment of these objects. A comparison of the past administration of the State with its present condition will at once exhibit the *great* advances that have been made in this direction and the systematic methods (though still admitting of reforms) which have been introduced of transacting public business. In 1281 A. H. a Board of Revenue *Majlis-i-Malguzari* was established to look into the administration of revenue and to systematize the working of the Stamp, Abkari, Customs and Police Departments. It was found that great confusion was caused by the want of a systematic division of the territories into talukas, districts and divisions. The subject was at once taken into hand, and the result was the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, *i.e.*, the division of land into talukas, districts, and divisions, with well-defined boundaries. This work was finished about 1282 Hijri, and districts bearing a close resemblance to each other in points of usage, customs, language, &c., were classed as a division. In the abolition of the Revenue Board in 1284 A.H. the opportunity was taken to select from its members officers for the post of Sadar talukdar, one being placed in charge of each division. Similarly, in the Judicial and Criminal Departments, reforms and improvements have from time to time been introduced. Formerly judicial officers were styled *Mir-Adls* and decided judicial and criminal cases. At the head of them was an office called *Tashih-i-Talukat*, whose

confirmation in important cases was necessary to give effect to the decision of *Mir-Adls* and *Munsifs*. But when in 1278 A.H. certain districts were restored to the Nizam's Government, a separate Judicial Department called *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida* was created. Subsequently, in 1280 A.H., the two departments were amalgamated under the designation of *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustaridawa Tashih-i-Talukat*. Its office was to hear appeals from the decisions of taluka and District Judicial Officers, and hence, in 1281 A.H., its name was changed to be *Majlis Murafa-i-Sani*, and subsequently, in 1282, to *Sadar Murafa-wa-Ehtamam-i-Adalatha-i-Talukat*. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, and the appointment of tahsildars, talukdars, and Sadar talukdars, the judicial and criminal work were also made over to them and the name of the head office changed to *Murafa-i-Azla*. A Judicial Board was also established to hear appeals from the decisions of any Court and the *Murafa-i-Azla* was absorbed into it. Great improvements have also been made in the administration of the Police Department. A regular Police force did not exist, its duties were entrusted to village *Chaukidars*, *Javans* of *Sibandi* and *Nizamat*. But when, in 1282 A.H., the *Zilabandi* system was introduced, a Police force, with necessary number of constables at all *Chaukies* and *Thanas*, tahsils and departments, were organized by the Revenue Board then sitting. Up to the end of the year 1283 A.H., the Department, as it then existed, was administered by the Board. In 1284 A.H., however, a *Sadar Muhtamim* was placed at the head of the Department responsible only to the Minister. The Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments were formerly also placed in charge of the Revenue Board. In 1284 A.H. the Public Works Department was formed into a separate charge and entrusted to an officer called *Sadar Muhtamim* or Superintending Engineer. The Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments, however, continued under the administration of the Revenue Board. The reorganisation and the formation of a new department requiring a strict supervision overburdened the Minister's office and necessitated the appointment of a few select nobles of the State possessing abilities to discharge the heavy duties entrusted to them, and the confidence of the people to carry on the higher administrative functions of the various departments. In 1286 A.H., this proposal was carried into

effect and four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* with Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, and a complement of ministerial officers, were appointed to look after the Judicial, the Revenue, the Police and the Miscellaneous Departments, the last comprising the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments. Government has always been anxious to scrupulously maintain all Inam lands, and other gifts, held by virtue of lawful gift-deeds and *Sunuds*. It came, however, to the notice of Government that many people were in unlawful possession of Government land, and could produce no title-deeds in proof of the legitimate grant of their so-called Inams to them, and that this had entailed heavy pecuniary loss on Government. It was, therefore, resolved to organize a separate department under the designation of *Muhakma-i-Daryaft-i-Inam* whose duty it would be to ascertain if the occupiers of Inam lands had come to be possessed of them by fair and legitimate means, and on being satisfied that such was the case, to allow them to retain possession of them. In the event of there being reason to believe that any Inam holder had become possessed of his Inam by fraudulent and unfair means, they were to oust him after careful and searching enquiry. This rule was, however, not to be strictly enforced in the case of parties that had been in possession of their lands for a considerable length of time. The Department was organized in the year 1292 Hijri, and as there was much pressure of work, and cases of long standing were in arrears, two additional members were appointed to conduct the work of the Department about the end of the last year. The soundness of this measure has lately been amply proved by the fact that a large number of cases of long standing have been disposed of since the appointment of these new members. With the view of reforming the revenue administration of the country another department had to be created. On the abolition of the system of farming the revenue to private individuals, the administration of land Revenue had been organised by the Raiatwari system. Payment of the Government demand in cash instead of in kind had been introduced, and the division of land into different classes for purpose of assessment roughly effected. The accurate area of the different holdings and the real productive capacity of land being, however, unknown, it was impossible to fix a moderate and equitable assessment. On the one side the ryots complained from

year to year of high and inequitable assessment, while on the other side the Revenue Collectors complained of misappropriation on the part of the Patels and Patwaris. It was, therefore, the unanimous opinion of the Revenue Officers that, to remove the aforesaid defects in the administration, a Revenue Survey and Settlement Department should be organized. In the year 1294 A.H. (1877 A.D.) this Department was accordingly created. The result of this measure is that complaints of unequal assessment have ceased and that the revenue is collected with greater ease and at less cost to the State.

In the Telingana districts, where tanks are very numerous, there were many petty irrigation works, which it was not possible for the Public Works Department to supervise. A separate arrangement was therefore made in this part of the country, by which certain amount was annually placed at the disposal of the divisional and district authorities for the maintenance and repair of the smaller works. These administrative reforms have entailed much additional work upon all offices and have greatly increased the number of references to the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and the Minister. In this way the experience of the last few years has shown that much of the time of the chief officers of the administration has been sacrificed to matters of minor importance which ought to have been devoted to other and higher duties. It is not matter for surprise that there was in consequence an increase in the quantity of work to be performed by the different departments. Subordinate departments and offices being then in their infancy, had not been in the beginning granted adequate powers,and subordinate officers had therefore to obtain the sanction of the *Sadar-ul-Miham* even in petty matters. The consequence was that a considerable portion of the *Sadar-ul-Miham's* time was wasted on correspondence of a trifling nature, which necessarily entailed unnecessary delay in the working of the different departments, and did not allow the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and *Madar-ul-Miham* sufficient time for the consideration of important measures of reform. The *Sadar-ul-Miham's* offices being separate and distinct from that of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, unnecessary correspondence occasionally took place on trifling matters, and occupied considerable time. In order to remove these defects, it is considered desirable to revise and enhance the powers hitherto enjoyed by the subordinate offices

and to transfer the powers heretofore exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* to a Board of Revenue, a high court and committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion. It is also desirable that the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham* and that the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be in future styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams*, or assistant Ministers, to render assistance to the Prime Minister in the discharge of his heavy administrative duties. The extent to which the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* are to exercise control in the different departments in their charge is to be determined by the Minister in consultation with them. Part of the work of the *Madar-ul Miham's* office is to be disposed of by *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* at their own discretion and on their own responsibility, while the remainder is to be submitted to the *Madar-ul-Miham* with any remarks or recommendations that the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* may have to make or offer, and this arrangement will, it is expected, allow sufficient time for the consideration of administrative changes and reforms. It is, therefore, notified for public information that the following changes have been made in the existing system of administration :—

1*st*—That the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are amalgamated with those of *Madar-ul-Mihams* and the posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments connected with them are hereby abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future, by virtue of their offices, be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge :—

I.—Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Civil Courts.
2. Criminal Courts.
3. Jails.

II.—Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Abkari.
3. Customs.
4. Survey and Settlement.
5. Forests.

6. Inam.
7. *Watandari* Successions.
8. Stamp Department.
9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
10. Accounts Department.
11. Treasury.
12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
13. The Mint.
14. Postal Department.
15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III.—Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Police.
2. Village Police.

IV.—Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

2*nd*.—A Legal Secretary and adviser to the Minister has been appointed to revise and reform laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments and to pronounce on general legal questions.

3*rd*.—The preparation of statements showing the condition of the country, the supervision of the working of Mint, Post-office, Stamps, Account and General Office, Treasury, Revenue Survey and Settlement, and the preparation of the Budget and the General Administration Report, will be carried on by the Minister's Revenue Office.

4th.—To look after the revenue affairs, a Revenue Board has been appointed with powers superior to all the other revenue officers. The general administration of revenue, the supervision of the working of all revenue offices and the appointments, transfers and selection of officers of a certain class have been entrusted to it. The Board will have no power to interfere with the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlements and the Stamp Office. Both of these will be under the direct supervision of the Minister's Revenue Office.

5th.—To put a stop to the interference of the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* and *Madar-ul-Mihams* in the working of the Judicial Department, it has been proposed to appoint a Supreme Council to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The Supreme Council will be composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President, as the occasion may require, a few educated nobles of the State and officers of high standing as members. The Legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee, and will, as in the first instance, receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee.

6th.—The powers of the *Majlis-i-Aliya* (High Court) have been recast and greater latitude has been allowed to them in the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

7th.—*Munsifs*, *Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* have been appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases. They have been placed under the *Majlis-i-Aliya*. The tahsildars, talukdars and Sadar talukdars of those talukas, districts and divisions, in which this arrangement is brought into force, shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases.

8th.—The Judicial office of the Minister will exercise the same powers in the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments, which it has done heretofore, except that all legal questions from the subordinate officers will be referred to the Legal Secretary as laid down in para. 7.

9th.—The Hyderabad as well as the District Municipal Committees, the Gazetteer Office, the Mosques, and other such places of worship, the Translation Department, the Government Press, the Medical and the Educational Departments will be

placed in charge of the Miscellaneous Secretary who will exercise the powers of the Director of Public Instructions until the appointment of the Education Committee or the Director of Public Instruction.

10*th*.—The removal of the Police *Sadar-ul-Miham* to be the Police Assistant to the Minister has necessitated the appointment of an Inspector-General of District Police. The District Jails will also be placed in his charge. The office of Divisional Inspectors of Police will be abolished, they being no longer necessary. The Inspector-General will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

11*th*.—The Controlling Officers of the Criminal Courts will exercise greater powers than heretofore in the control and criminal branch of the Police Department. But the internal administration and discipline of the Police force will entirely rest with the Inspector-General.

12*th*.—The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham*, the Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of Public Works and, as heretofore, will exercise control over the Public Works Department. Three officers have been appointed to be always on inspection tour in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, have been abolished. The Residency Surgeon will be the controlling officer of the Medical Department and Medical Stores, and will correspond with the Minister through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous Minister has rendered the Education Secretariat unnecessary, but the directorate will remain just as it is, and, as mentioned above, will be under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management, a Municipal Committee and Municipal Inspector have been appointed. District Municipalities will have their own committees under the control of the Sadar talukdar. The allotment of allowances to Mosques and other religious buildings will be controlled by the Municipal Committee.

13*th*.—The changes proposed in the various departments, offices and Municipalities mentioned in this Notification will come into force from to-day's date so far as they are ready. For other departments the reorganisation scheme will be acted upon as soon as possible.

14*th*.—Although in the Notification, dated 10th Rabi-ul-Avval 1299 A.H., principles have been laid down with reference to the appointment and promotion of Government officers and servants according to seniority and merit; under the new organisation steps have been taken to place these principles on the soundest possible foundation. As regards appointments and promotions in the various office establishments, that is left entirely to the opinion of the heads of the offices themselves; but as regards officers, their promotion from one grade to another is made dependent on their territory, provided their superior officer certifies to their ability and good behaviour. When, however, the highest grade in any particular class of appointment has been reached by an officer, his further promotion will not merely rest on seniority, but will have to be supported by special claims on the score of distinguished services or exceptional qualifications. With reference to appointments of officers, those in the lower grades, such as tahsildars and others of similar rank, will be nominated in the first instance by the district and divisional Officers and their nomination will have to be sanctioned and confirmed by the Board of Revenue and Government respectively. As regards higher officers, such as second and third class talukdars and others of the similar official *status*, their nomination will be made by the Board of Revenue and sanctioned by the Government Officers; higher than those last mentioned will be entirely selected and appointed by the Government.

15*th*.—A character and service book will be kept in office for subordinate officials, and a civil list for all officers with particulars respecting the service, &c., will be published periodically.

16*th*.—The Government has always considered it a point of extreme importance that the inhabitants of this State should receive education and training of a high order, and it has made strenuous efforts at every time to bring about this result. It has always earnestly desired that the rising generation generally and the sons of the

nobility and gentry in particular should be so trained and brought up as to be able to take an active part in the Government of the country. In order that this object may be attained.—*First*, that those young men who have already received a liberal education should now receive an official training in the various branches of the administration by being attached to some British Province were they would be afforded ample opportunities of gaining a knowledge of their duties; and, *Secondly*, that those young men, whose education is either incomplete or defective, should be either sent to some suitable college in British territory or educated up to the necessary standard at Hyderabad. To supervise the education of these young men and everything connected with their training a committee composed of respectable gentlemen and Government officers of high rank and position will be appointed, and it will receive every kind of encouragement and support at the hands of the Government. What rights these young men so educated will be entitled to will be hereafter published.

APPENDICES A, B, C, D.

[Referred to at Paras. 25, 28, 29 and 79 respectively of Chapter I.]

Append ix

Detail of Tankhah Jagirs resumed

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	1	Parganah Kanakgiri, &c.	Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur. ....
,,	2	Town Kathi Koppal, &c.........	Arjun Bahadur ....
,,	3	Parganah Dehanda, &c.	Dilavar Navaz Jung ......
,,	4	Village Juarkali, Parganah Maudura.	Sarvarkhan, brother of Rafik Yavar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur..................
,,	5	Parganah Haveli Naldrug, &c...	Do. Do. ......
,,	6	Do. Kothal, &c............	Syed Jafir, son of Syed Mir........................
,,	7	Do. Deodrug, &c.	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur ....
,,	8	*Chauth* of village Dhirandgi, Parganah Dariapur.	Munir-ul-Lah, son of Mohammad Navaz Khan...
,,	9	Village Suri and Raisuga, Parganah Nilanga.	Bahadur Hussain ....
,,	10	Do. Deokapur, Parganah Sindhkhair.	Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur ....
,,	11	*Chauth* of village Belgam, Parganah Haveli Parenda.	Mohammad Murshad-ul-Lah ....
,,	12	Village Arni, &c., Parganah Dhoki.	Bahbud Ali Khan.........
,,	13	Do. Sakhureddi, &c., Parganah Raichur.	Mir Khurshid Ali Khan..
,,	14	*Chauth* of village Ekdhal, Parganah Hora.	Mohammad Hussain Pirzada ....
,,	15	Village Azizpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Mohammad Sultan Khan Bahadur................

A.

referred to in Para. 25, Chapter I.

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.				
Military.	Mansab.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,08,375 14 9	......	......	2,08,375 14 9	
96,644 0 6	......	......	96,644 0 6	
3,13,439 4 9	......	......	3,13,439 4 9	
1,572 0 0	......	......	1,572 0 0	
46,176 10 0	......	......	46,176 10 0	
13,922 5 3	......	......	13,922 5 3	
8,426 0 0	......	......	8,426 0 0	
2,071 0 0	......	......	2,071 0 0	
2,382 10 3	......	......	2,382 10 3	
2,345 1 0	......	......	2,345 1 0	
2,001 9 0	......	......	2,001 9 0	
4,365 11 6	......	......	4,365 11 6	
3,063 2 0	......	......	3,063 2 0	
155 0 0	......	......	155 0 0	
4,057 12 0	......	......	4,057 12 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	16	Village Pangri, Parganah Syed-pur.	Syed Ali and Alam Ali...
,,	17	Parganah Dhamuri	Jugal Kishor Tappawala.
,,	18	Do. Sapur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Murtaza Ali Khan ......
,,	19	Do. Markhair, Parganah Pi-palgaon.	Ashraf-ul-Lah Khan......
,,	20	Do. Gojwara, Parganah Wasi	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan...
,,	21	Do. Amhwara, Parganah Mandura.	Sa-id-ud-Dowlah Bahadur
,,	22	Do. Loni, &c., Parganah Ha-veli Mahkar.	Mir Jafir Ali Khan and Shuja-ut Ali Khan ...
,,	23	Do. Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Feroznagar.	Jamal-ud-Din ....
,,	24	Do. Ubadkhaira, &c., Par-ganah Ghatkali.	Zamir-ul-Hassan ....
,,	25	*Mokassa* of village Nalni, &c., Parganah Hola.	Jan Rao.....................
,,	26	Half of Village Bailkhaira, Par-ganah Argaon.	Amrat Rao Vitthal ......
,,	27	Village Kurphal, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Kishun Lal, son of Rai Badri Lal.................
,,	28	Do. Kachha, &c., Parganah Ratikoram.	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
,,	29	Do. Bandala, Parganah Ban-dala.	Shams-ud-Din ....
,,	30	Do. Deokarni, Parganah Pardi.	Wasdave Rao ....
,,	31	Do. Chandanj, Parganah Parbhani.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur ....
		Total of 1263 Fasli...	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
934 0 0	......	......	934 0 0	
21,026 0 0	......	......	21,026 0 0	
2,468 8 0	......	......	2,468 8 0	
5,844 0 0	......	......	5,844 0 0	
1,768 3 0	......	......	1,768 3 0	
1,552 10 9	......	......	1,552 10 9	
913 14 0	......	......	913 14 0	
1,417 6 0	......	......	1,417 6 0	
7,017 7 6	......	......	7,017 7 6	
2,702 12 0	......	......	2,702 12 0	
4,800 0 0	......	......	4,800 0 0	
2,700 0 0	......	......	2,700 0 0	
16,839 13 9	......	......	16,839 13 9	
7,019 9 0	......	......	7,019 9 0	
4,000 0 0	......	......	4,000 0 0	
705 11 0	......	......	705 11 0	
7,90,708 0 0	......	......	7,90,708 0 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Tamampeth, Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Narain Parasad ....
,,	2	Parganah Polas Davikunda ...	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. ....
,,	3	Village Jalbargi, &c., Parganah Indur.	Mohammad Yusuf Khan
,,	4	Parganah Narsapur, &c., in Ibrahimpur.	Do. do. ...
,,	5	Do. Marikunda, &c.	Do. do. ...
,,	6	Village Sevaram Palli, &c., Parganah Haveli, Hyderabad.	Gholam Mohammad ...
,,	7	Do. Saongi, &c., Parganah Gulbarga,	Darab Jung Bahadur...
,,	8	Do. Pargal, Parganah Gulbarga.	Narsiah ....
,,	9	Do. Nihkala, &c., Taluka Afzalpur.	Shaikh Gholam Hussain
,,	10	Do. Kuru Umarga, Parganah Kandhar.	Kesho Rao... ....
,,	11	Do. Patlur Palampeth	Bhao Rao Deishpandia .
,,	12	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Kandhar.	Do. do. ...
,,	13	Parganah Haveli Pathri	Hassain Khan Mandozai.
,,	14	Bagh Pargal, Parganah Kohir..	Lachma Rao ....
,,	15	Village Musapeth, Parganah Atlur.	Rai Kishun Rao ....
,,	16	Parganah Pattancharu, &c......	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	17	Village Kohir, &c	Do. do. ...
,,	18	Do. Seota, &c., *Subah* Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai. ....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	710 9 6	......	710 9 6	Restored.
27,335 4 0	......	......	27,335 4 0	
6,497 8 6	......	......	6,497 8 6	Restored.
47,352 8 0	......	......	47,352 8 0	Rs. 25,602 worth Restored.
26,066 0 3	......	......	26,066 0 3	
2,591 14 9	......	......	2,591 14 9	
....	7,110 0 6	......	7,110 0 6	Restored.
3,170 2 0	......	......	3,170 2 0	
1,563 13 0	......	......	1,563 13 0	Restored.
....	1,133 12 0	......	1,133 12 0	
....	......	966 9 0	966 9 0	
....	270 8 0	......	270 8 0	
1,47,137 2 6	......	......	1,47,137 2 6	
....	75 0 0	......	75 0 0	
....	1,838 4 0	......	1,838 4 0	Restored.
46,249 13 0	......	......	46,249 13 0	
30,188 15 3	......	......	30,188 15 3	
45,748 12 3	......	......	45,748 12 3	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	19	Village Sawalwara, &c., *Subah Khujasta Buniad*, Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai ....
,,	20	Parganah Warwal	Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur..
,,	21	Village Wanam Palli	Rai Kishun Rao ....
,,	22	Do. Nandkhaira...............	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	23	Taluka Buchannapeth	Do. do. ...
,,	24	*Rusum* Kahdana of Parganah Pattancharu.	Do. do. ...
,,	25	Forest revenue of village Arli...	Onkareshvar ....
		Total of 1264 Fasli......	....
1265	1	Village Yalkal, Parganah Kandrug.	Vinayek Rao, son of Raja Yeshwunt Rao ......
,,	2	Do. Kot Tiruth, Parganah Nander.	Ram Rao ....
,,	3	Do. Balipur, &c., Parganah Davarkunda.	Amrat Rao Parekar......
,,	4	Parganah Patlur	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	5	Bagh Sultanshahi	Do. do. ...
,,	6	Villago Dhanur, Parganah Rachkunda.	Davi Das ....
,,	7	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kandhar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	8	Do. Hargupur, Parganah Karamungi.	Do. do. ...
		Total of 1265 Fasli......	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,667 8 6	......	......	2,667 8 6	
1,41,590 14 0	......	......	1,41,590 14 0	
....	1,148 6 0	......	1,148 6 0	Restored.
1,518 0 0	......	......	1,518 0 0	
3,171 0 0	......	......	3,171 0 0	Restored.
4,650 5 6	......	......	4,650 5 6	
....	1,200 0 0	......	1,200 0 0	
5,37,499 9 6	13,486 8 0	966 9 0	5,51,952 10 6	
....	1,009 12 0	......	1,009 12 0	
....	249 8 0	......	249 8 0	
....	775 14 9	......	775 14 9	
52,718 0 6	......	......	52,718 0 6	
3,004 5 9	......	......	3,004 5 9	
....	981 5 0	......	981 5 0	
1,073 9 0	......	......	1,073 9 0	
6,084 3 9	......	......	6,084 3 9	
62,880 3 0	3,016 9 7	....	65,896 10 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1266	1	Parganah Amarchinta..........	Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur ....
,,	2	Village Bhulokpur, Parganah Hussain Sagar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	3	Do. Ras Palli, Parganah Kurangal.	Mir Fida Ali ....
,,	4	Do. Wenkni Palli	Abbas Khan...............
,,	5	Do. Narka Palli, &c., Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur.....................
,,	6	Do. Abdulnagal Palli, Parganah Pattancharu.	Hyder Ali ....
,,	7	Do. Fatehjungpur, &c., Parganah Nander.	Dargah Shah Makka Auliya ....
,,	8	*Mokassa* of village Syedkhair, Parganah Ambar.	Do. do.
,,	9	Mazra Tuljarampur	Kamal-ud-Din ....
,,	10	Village Deru Palli	Agha Muhsin ....
,,	11	Do. Chanchangudaa, Parganah Chirial.	Basit Ali Khan ....
,,	12	Do. Kundapur	Mama Dilaram...........
		Total of 1266 Fasli......	....
1267	1	Parganah Kalabgur, &c	Purushottam Das ......
,,	2	Village Bahram Palli and Gungapur, Parganah Auncha.	Mohammad Yasin ......
,,	3	Peth Maromar, &c.	Mohammad Bichchal Khan Risaldar ....
,,	4	Village Komat Sangareddipeth, Parganah Salu Palli.	Mansab Yab Jung Bahadur ....
,,	5	Deishmukhni of Parganah Hayatnagar.	For pay of Police ......
		Total of 1267 Fasli......	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.			Mansab.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8			9
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
56,701	0	0	......			......			56,701	0	0	
1,350	10	6	......			......			1,350	10	6	
....			462	9	0	......			462	9	0	
....			960	3	6	......			960	3	6	
....			4,003	3	9	......			4,003	3	9	Restored.
....			1,193	11	6	......			1,193	11	6	
....			......			87	8	0	87	8	0	Restored.
....			......			528	2	9	528	2	9	
....			......			91	0	0	91	0	0	Restored.
....			1,554	0	0	......			1,554	0	0	
....			1,187	0	0	......			1,187	0	0	
....			......			12	0	0	12	0	0	
58,051	10	6	9,360	11	9	718	10	9	68,131	1	0	
3,57,552	14	6	......			......			3,57,552	14	6	
5,052	0	0	......			......			5,052	0	0	Restored.
39,430	12	9	......			......			39,430	12	9	
....			1,016	4	0	......			1,016	4	0	
1,015	6	0	......			......			1,015	6	0	
4,03,051	1	3	1,016	4	0	......			4,04,067	5	3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Bakaldave Palli	Imam-ud-Din, son of Akbar Yar Jung ......
,,	2	Do Chinnuram, Parganah Pangal.	Rajasavai Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahri Bahadur ....
		Total of 1268 Fasli......	....
1269	...	....	....
1270	1	*Chauth* of Malkhair, Parganah Haveli Gulbarga.	Muzaffar Ali, &c., sons of Dilavar Ali Khan...
1271	1	Village Sangani,, Parganah Kubgir.	Kasim Ali ....
,,	2	Do. Nerakh Palli and Manda Palli, &c.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur ....
		Total of 1271 Fasli......	....
1272	1	Village Sivapur	Gholam Murtaza Komandan ....
,,	2	Do. Gordannapeth, &c......	Kutub Yar Jung Bahadur. ....
,,	3	Do. Chirial	Murtaza Yar Jung ......
		Total of 1272 Fasli......	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	1,004 7 6	......	1,004 7 6	Restored.
....	1,686 10 6	......	1,686 10 6	Restored.
....	2,691 2 0	......	2,691 2 0	
....	......	......	......	
959 0 0	......	......	959 0 0	
....	......	1,563 14 6	1,563 14 6	Restored.
....	3,142 11 9	......	3,142 11 9	
....	3,142 11 9	1,563 14 6	4,706 10 3	
....	......	21 0 0	21 0 0	Restored.
....	1,977 6 9	......	1,977 6 9	
6,941 12 3	......	......	6,941 12 3	Restored.
6,941 12 3	1,977 6 9	21 0 0	8,940 3 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Ranjani, &c.	Vazir Ali, Murtaza Yar Jung ....
,,	2	Village Tiruthpuri, &c.	Karamat Ali ....
,,	3	Do. Nagapur, &c.	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur. ....
		Total of 1273 Fasli......	....
1274	1	Village Boen Palli, Parganah Haveli Mohammadnagar.	*Shikarkhana* in charge of Mir Jafir Ali ......
1275	1	Village Karilgaon Lachmapur, *Zila* Indur.	Aga Muhsin ....
,,	2	Parganah Maktal, &c.	Alam Ali Khan ....
,,	3	Makta Tuljarampeth	Gopi Lal ....
,,	4	Village Kurangal, &c.	Gholam Rusul Khan Mandozai...............
,,	5	Parganah Jatpol	Niaz Mohammad Khan.
,,	6	Village Shadipur and Khan-i-Jihanpur.	Gholam Hussain Khan .
,,	7	Village Maknapur Parganah Karamungi.	Bulwunt Rao ....
		Total of 1275 Fasli......	....
1276	1	Village Modna, Parganah Arki.	Nakai, wife of Rangnathreddi Deishmukh
,,	2	Parganah Lahgaon, &c.	Nasib Yar Jung ....
,,	3	Village Chankhra, &c., *Zila* Aurangabad.	Do. do. ....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
58,921 15 1	......	......	58,921 15 1	
......	18,763 0 10	......	18,763 0 10	
75,011 9 3	......	......	75,011 9 3	
1,33,933 8 4	18,763 10 0	......	1,52,696 9 2	
......	......	3,134 11 0	3,134 11 0	
......	2,160 0 0	......	2,160 0 0	
3,06,538 4 0	......	......	3,06,538 4 0	
......	......	95 15 3	95 15 3	Restored.
1,09,751 11 6	......	......	1,09,751 11 6	
70,000 0 0	......	......	70,000 0 0	Restored.
......	203 2 9	......	203 2 9	
......	249 2 0	......	249 2 0	
4,86,289 15 6	2,612 4 9	95 15 3	4,88,998 3 6	
......	......	500 0 0	500 0 0	Restored.
60,808 13 9	......	......	60,808 13 9	
16,704 10 6	......	......	16,704 10 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1276	4	Village Kunda Kurur, &c., *Zila* Aurangabad.	Venkat Rao..................
,,	5	Do. Makoreddi Palli, *Zila* Medak.	Pay of Sarfkhas *Harkaras* (peons) ......
		Total of 1276 Fasli......	....
1277	1	Village Sitarampur	Hanmant Rao............
,,	2	Taluka Aidgir	Saif-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	3	Village Kasimpur.....................	Mir Turab Ali, in charge of Makka Masjid..................
,,	4	Do. Haridas Palli	Vani Das ....
,,	5	Parganah Chirial, &c.	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan ....
,,	6	Patti Kundor *alias* Davarkunda.	Mumtaz Navaz Jung Bahadur ....
,,	7	Village Kajvaram, Parganah Narkhora.	Lachmareddi, son of Gopalreddi ....
		Total of 1277 Fasli......	....
1278	1	Village Azampeth, &c.	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	13,655 2 3	......	13,655 2 3	
....	......	2,303 13 0	2,303 13 0	
77,513 8 3	13,655 2 3	2,803 13 0	93,972 7 6	
....	......	2,395 11 0	2,395 11 0	Restored.
57,530 9 0	......	......	57,530 9 0	
....	1,296 13 6	......	1,296 13 6	
....	660 4 0	......	660 4 0	
80,162 1 9	......	......	80,162 1 9	
60,001 0 0	......	......	60,001 0 0	
....	113 0 0	......	113 0 0	
1,97,693 10 9	2,070 1 6	2,395 11 0	2,02,159 7 3	
51,244 11 6	......	......	51,244 11 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1279		Village Chandra Tila, &c., Taluka Nalgunda.	Moulavi Ahmed Ali Khan.
1280	1	Village Loka Palli	Zamindars of Taluka Narainpeth ....
,,	2	Do. Mudherla Palli, Parganah Indurti, *Zila* Nalgunda..	Syed Chand Ali, son of Munsur Jung ....
		Total of 1280 Fasli......	....
1281	1	Patti Surul, &c......................	Mohammad Daulat Khan.
,,	2	Taluka Gurmatkal, &c...........	Mukaddam Jung Bahadur ....
,,	3	Patti Amrabad,.....................	Mohammad Budhan Khan.....................
,,	4	Taluka Kurmalla, &c.	Mohammad Bichchal Khan Risaldar ....
,,	5	Patti Yankaparti, Parganah Andh Palli.	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan...................
,,	6	Taluka Koelkunda and Patti Pargal.	Mohammad Khan Mandozai...................
,,	7	Village Chinnareddigudda	Gopal Rao Deishpandia.
,,	8	Taluka Bhynsa.....................	Hizabr Yar Jung Bahadur ....
,,	9	Do. Bichkunda.................	Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
,,	10	Do. Bilauli, &c.................	Barq Jung Bahadur ...
,,	11	Village Mahas Jola,&c..........	Munsur Yar Jung ......

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	11,571 13 3	......	11,571 13 3	
....	......	7,505 6 3	7,505 6 3	Restored.
....	1,011 12 3	......	1,011 12 3	
....	1,011 12 3	7,505 6 3	8,517 2 6	
50,387 14 4	......	......	50,387 14 4	
2,27,248 13 6	......	......	2,27,248 13 6	
70,367 2 6	......	......	70,367 2 6	
98,766 3 3	......	......	98,766 3 3	
44,613 8 3	......	......	44,613 8 3	Restored.
1,04,022 7 6	......	......	1,04,022 7 6	
....	......	157 15 4	157 15 4	Restored.
1,10,703 1 9	......	......	1,10,703 1 9	
63,741 11 3	......	......	63,741 11 3	
20,2,463 0 0	......	......	2,02,463 0 0	
36,062 5 5	......	......	36,062 5 5	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1281	12	Village Jalipatal, &c., Parganah Jafarabad.	Ahmed Bakhsh Khan Naghar.........
,,	13	Parganah Bhokardan	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai ....
,,	14	Village Sukhlalpeth	Sri Rang Parasad ......
,,	15	Do. Kinhi Sultanpur, &c. ...	Mirza Sabit Ali ....
,,	16	Do. Anant Palli	Vir Rajeshvar Rao ......
,,	17	Do. Khanapur, &c.	Murad Ali Shah ....
,,	18	Do. Timmapur	Akarsan Ramaiah Deishpandia ....
,,	19	$\frac{1}{5}$ of village Suram Palli, Parganah Gajvale.	Mukaddam Jung ....
		Total of 1281 Fasli......	....
1282	1	Village Namkunta Davkapur, &c., Parganah Kulpak.	Pandri Nath..............
,,	2	Patti Rajgopalpur, Taluka Gajvale.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur ....
,,	3	Village Sakkal, &c.	Mohammad Budhan Khan..................
,,	4	Do. Khidmatpur, in Ibrahim Pattan.	Lachman Parasad ......
,,	5	Makta villages of Mosra, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur ...
		Total of 1282 Fasli......	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10,249 14 3	......	......	10,249 14 3	Restored.
50,038 8 2	......	......	50,038 8 2	
....	......	367 7 0	367 7 0	Restored.
6,542 11 0	......	......	6,542 11 0	
....	......	336 10 9	336 10 9	Restored.
....	4,366 11 9	......	4,366 11 9	
....	......	100 0 0	100 0 0	Restored.
98 0 0	......	......	98 0 0	
10,75,305 5 2	4,366 11 9	962 1 1	10,80,634 2 0	
....	3,460 14 2	......	3,460 14 2	
....	3,430 4 9	......	3,430 4 9	
....	1,803 1 0	......	1,803 1 0	
....	1,582 6 6	......	1,582 6 6	
....	......	15,415 1 0	15,415 1 0	Restored.
....	10,276 10 5	15,415 1 0	25,691 11 5	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1283	1	Village Chal Irdave	Parvarish Ali Khan......
,,	2	Do. Talkatta, &c., Parganah Basim.	Bahadur Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan....................
,,	3	Do. Anantvaram	Vemal Narsing Rao......
,,	4	Do. Hanihargi, Taluka Gulbarga.	Talim-ud-Din Khan......
,,	5	Do. Pargal, &c., *Zila* Indur .	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur ....
,,	6	Do. Kesli, Taluka Seram ...	Parvarish Ali Khan......
,,	7	Do. Kothala, &c., Parganah Pajangaon.	Gholam Yasin Khan ...
,,	8	Do. Patoda, &c.	Wahid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan....................
,,	9	Do. Anant Palli	Venkat Rao Desai ......
,,	10	Do. Basar, &c., Taluka Indur	Parvarish Ali Khan......
		Total of 1283 Fasli......	....
1284	1	Village Malkati, *Zila* Gulbarga .	Syed Omer, son of Syed Hussain ....
,,	2	Do. Orkunta, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Sirdar Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan.
		Total of 1284 Fasli......	....
1285		....	....
1286		....	....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
897 3 0	......	......	897 3 0	
9,563 12 3	......	......	9,563 12 3	
....	......	261 0 0	261 0 0	Restored.
....	2,215 13 1	......	2,215 13 1	
....	......	24,149 1 3	24,149 1 3	Restored.
996 8 0	......	......	996 8 0	
51,049 15 6	......	......	51,049 15 6	Restored.
....	1,252 13 3	......	1,252 13 3	
....	......	890 6 9	890 6 9	Restored.
16,270 6 6	......	......	16,270 6 6	
78,777 13 3	3,468 10 4	25,300 8 0	1,07,546 15 7	
6,570 0 6	......	......	6,570 0 6	
1,291 8 0	......	......	1,291 8 0	
7,861 8 6	......	......	7,861 8 6	
....	......	......	....	
....	......	......	....	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1287	1	Village Saidapur, &c.	Munsur Jung Bahadur .
"	2	Do. Jalalpur, Parganah Raj-kunda.	Ikram-ud-Din Khan......
"	3	Umarga and Fatehpur, *Zila* Bidar..........................	Kesho Rao ....
		Total of 1287 Fasli......	....
1288		....	....
1289		....	....
1290		....	....
		GRAND TOTAL......	....
			Deduct transferred to Assigned Districts in 1263 Fasli ....
			Deduct Jagirs restored .
			Total deductions...
			Net resumptions ....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,396 10 10	......	......	1,396 10 10	
2,436 7 0	......	......	2,436 7 0	
2,351 2 0	......	......	2,351 2 0	
6,184 3 10	......	......	6,184 3 10	
....	......	......	....	
....	......	......	....	
....	......	......	....	
39,74,895 9 4	1,02,487 7 4	60,883 4 10	41,38,266 5 6	
7,90,708 0 0	......	......	7,90,708 0 0	
3,07,779 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	3,77,492 4 11	
10,98,487 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	11,68,200 4 11	
28,76,408 7 2	84,995 13 7	8,661 11 10	29,70,066 0 7	

Appendix B.

Showing all the Jagirs resumed, referred to in Para. 28 *of Chapter I.*

Fasli Year.	Serial Number.	Names of Villages or Talukas and Districts.	Names of the Persons from whom the Village, &c., were resumed.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1264	1	Mouza Bhalki, Parganah Indur	Kasim Ali, &c., sons of Abul Hussaini	1,365 14 0
	2	,, Gobhal, Parganah Gulbarga .	Kazim Ali..................................	691 0 0
	3	,, Bori (*Khord*), Parganah Kandhar.	Amrit Kunda Gossain	527 8 0
	4	,, Ektapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Zuhur Ali................................	95 0 0
	5	,, Tondchira, Parganah Kandhar.	Abdul Gafur............................	950 0 0
	6	,, Deoni (*Khord*), Parganah Kandhar.	Kaisar Rao	470 0 0
	7	,, Mohammadapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Yavar Hussain, son of Jafar Hussain.	541 8 0

	8	Ferozgudda, Parganah Haveli Hyderabad.	Gholam Kadir Khan and Mohammad Munir Khan	1,537	15	3
	9	Mouza Nirmalapur and Gopalapur ...	Syed Abd-ul-Lah Khan, &c.	11,269	9	3
	10	,, Rangnathpur, Parganah Narikunda.	Mohammad Omer Daraz Khan	925	0	0
	11	,, Kandimilvaram, Parganah Pattancharu.	Krishun Lal *Sahu*......................	1,398	0	0
	12	,, Mannur, Parganah Pattancharu	Gopal Rao..............................	674	7	0
	13	,, Astapur, Taluka Motagudur .	Imam-ud-Din Khan.....................	295	2	0
	14	,, Korjal, *Circar* Nalgunda	Mir Rahman Ali Khan, &c............	12,404	4	6
	15	,, Talapur........................	Abdul Rahim	460	7	6
	16	,, Nagapur, Parganah Edlabad .	Samba Seo Baba	297	13	6
	17	,, Kanki and Parali, &c., Parganah Warmal.	Inbisat Ali Khan, &c.	5,463	12	3
	18	*Chouth* Mouza Bhimgara.	Do.	283	8	0
	19	Mouza Ridurg	Gholam Mohammad Ghous Khan ...	325	0	0
			Total.....	39,975	13	3
1265	1	Mouza Lohara, Parganah Narikunda	Durga Parasad	725	6	0
	2	,, Abdullag, &c.	Munavvar Ali Khan.....................	5,342	15	0
	3	Patti Koelpeth, Parganah Pagal......	Wives of the late Abd-ul-Lah Khan.	12,261	9	0
	4	Mouza Makdumpur, Parganah Rajgopalpur.	Late Shair Ali Khan	289	14	9
	5	,, Ahmedipur, Parganah Shahnagar.	Sirdar Ali Khan Bahadur	2,861	6	3
	6	,, Mahagaon, Parganah Warwal.	Abdul Nabi, &c., Zamindar of Warmal Taluka	1,148	4	0

Fasli Year.	Serial Number.	Names of Villages or Talukas and Districts.	Names of the Persons from whom the Village, &c., were resumed.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1265	7	Mouza Lati Palli *alias* Ramtiruth ...	Saadat Ali, son of late Bakar Ali Khan	900 0 0
	8	,, Sultanpur	Mohammad Aurif	351 12 0
	9	,, Mirapur	Mir Fateh-ul-Lah	455 4 0
	10	,, Maslapur	Wahid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan.	298 1 6
	11	,, Kari Palli (*Khord*)	Mir Fateh Ali Khan....................	219 0 0
	12	,, Yamenkandla	Late Gholam Mohammad Ghous Khan	43,821 11 6
	13	Village of Parli, &c....................	Gholam Kani Khan	6,723 13 0
	14	Mouza Talkatta, Parganah Narkhaira	Mahdi Munavvar and Burhan Munavvar.	1,205 6 9
	15	,, Katbullapur	Late Gholam Ghous Khan	2,046 10 9
	16	,, Mamapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Ahmed Ali Khan	1,592 10 0
			Total......	80,243 12 6

1266	1	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	2	,,	Thahai.	Late Khan Zaman Khan	886	0	0
	3	,,	Ramarcharla	Chinappa Venkat Shastri	2,607	10	9
	4	,,	Fatehjungpur, Parganah Nander.	Makka Auliya's Dargah	87	8	0
	5	,,	TirnamPalli, Parganah Bodhan	Wife of Sadiq Dil Khan	53	15	6
	6	,,	Maknapur, Taluka Kabinungi.	Bulwunt Rao	106	0	6
	7	,,	Dudparal	Muzaffar Ali	213	2	0
	8	,,	Nadapur	Basit Ali Khan's brother	836	9	0
	9	,,	Ravindpur, Parganah Basar.	Munna Bai, wife of Tirmal Rao	306	2	0
				Total	9,975	1	3
1267	...		....	....	....		
1268	1	,,	Nagvaram, Parganah Narsapur	Mama Haji	1,151	0	0
	2	,,	Chinnam, Parganah Bodhan.	Ramchandra Shastri	147	4	0
	3	,,	Nagar Kunta, Parganah Kandurg.	Yenkatachari	305	0	0
	4	,,	Dadli	....	286	2	0
				Total	1,889	6	0
1269	1		Monza Taminapur, &c., Parganah Bhokar.	Amba Das (late)	2,863	12	0
	2		Taluka Udgir	Gholam Hussain Khan	36,951	6	6
				Total	39,815	2	6

Fasli Year.	Serial Number.	Names of Villages or Talukas and Districts.	Names of the Persons form whom the Village, &c., were resumed.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1270	1	Monza Patoda	Alam Ali Khan	1,657 12 9
	2	,, Nigla Palli, Parganah Kandurg.	Yaqub Beg	492 13 9
			Total	2,150 10 6
1271	1	Mouza Sarola, Parganah Mardi	Narain Pandit	632 0 0
	2	,, Hyderkhair	Kutub Yar Jung	1,926 3 0
	3	,, Nikkar, Parganah Birh	Shah Mashak Hussain	6,762 8 0
	4	,, Narjan Palli	Kishore Mal	1,768 12 3
			Total	11,089 7 3
1272	1	Miyalpur, Parganah Pattancharu	Paranji Tawaif	1,675 6 0
	2	Mouza Bardapur, &c., *Zila* Naldurg	Rai Bala Parshad	35,990 14 9
	3	,, Katchri, Parganah Kohir	Syed Nasir-ud-Din Khan	1,089 14 6

	4	,, Kakur Barra Sahebpeth	Kutub Yar Jung	2,723	4	6
	5	,, Niltur, *Circar* Nander	....	1,867	5	6
			Total........	43,346	13	3
1273	1	Mouza Sevigaon, Parganah Ambar. .	Jivan Bhat	1,486	0	0
	2	,, Hyderpeth........................	Najib-un-Nisa Begam	700	0	6
	3	,, Ekkandla, &c.	Late Ala-ud-Din Khan	4,285	0	6
	4	,, Pala Palli	Kutub Yar Jung.....................	5,383	9	0
	5	,, Waigaon, Parganah Pardi ...	Hanmantachari	490	3	0
			Total........	12,344	13	0
1274	1	Villages Ahasham, Malangur Fort .	Kamr-ud-Din Khan	5,815	0	0
	2	Mouza Tirla Palli.......................	Syed Ali	501	11	6
	3	,, Itoli, &c.	Izzat Yar Jung........................	9,571	10	3
			Total........	15,888	5	9
1275	1	Mouza Nilur, Taluka Andola	Bulwunt Rao	803	11	10
	2	,, Rajpeth, Parganah Kundur...	Khaja Abdul Kadir	2,312	2	0
	3	Patti Kasal, *Zila* Medak	Late Muhi-ud-Dowlah................	24,003	0	0
			Total........	27,118	13	10

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1276	1	Mouza Akhara, &c., Taluka Aunda..	Bala Parasad...........................	14,224 1 3
	2	*Chouth* Mouza Raigore, . Parganah Hasanabad.	Syed Shah Asad-ul-Lah Mohammad Hussain	1,300 0 0
	3	Mouza Wargaon	Late Mohammad Jamal Khan	361 8 0
			Total......	15,885 9 3
1277	1	Parganah Pahnair......................	Hisarat-ud-Dowlah	25,542 5 11
	2	Mouza Damarkunta	Mohammad Rafik Ali Khan, City *Kazi*	1,186 0 0
	3	,, Kotwar, Taluka Raichur	Sir Bkyya Hakim (Late)	922 6 9
	4	,, Wachal	Satab Jung..................................	4,793 15 6
	5	,, Kuddikander....................	Fatma Begum	4,330 10 6
	6	,, Tarur, &c.......................	Yaqub Beg Khan	2,701 15 0
	7	,, Hydershah Kothe...............	Turab Ali Khan	877 9 6

	8	,, Bahman Palli	Luchma	601	0	0
			Total	40,955	15	2
1278	1	Mouza Lumkhair, &c.	Jivan Parasad	1,719	15	6
	2	,, Dankal Koti, &c.	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din	5,979	4	6
	3	,, Tondla	Rahman Khan	652	1	6
	4	,, Channapur	Zor Yavar Jung	1,798	10	0
	5	,, Korasgaon, Parganah Dhara	Shams-ud-Din	877	15	8
	6	,, Kanaki, Parganah Narinal	Venkat Narain Zunnardar	409	8	0
	7	,, Brhaman Wari	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan	719	12	0
	8	,, Kasu Ram, Parganah Pattancharu.	Mirza Itimad Navaz Khan	2,725	8	6
	9	,, Ramajipeth	Mirza Yaqub Beg Khan	11,272	12	0
			Total	26,155	7	8
1279	1	Part of Dhakhaira Mouza Kulur, (*Buzorg.*)	Fateh Saheb	1,488	5	3
	2	Mouza Kalal Palli, Taluka Kandikunda.	Sri Rankraj	407	4	6
	3	,, Sina Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Vitthal Rao, son of Kistnaji Pandit	2,478	12	6
	4	,, Kazi Palli, Parganah Medak	Gholam Hussain	2,531	0	6
	5	,, Madhurani and Kandipeth	Bahar-un-Nisa Begum	3,897	14	9
	6	,, Ahir Chincholi, Taluka Birh	Purushottam Shastri, son of Yednosar Shastri	1,839	12	1
	7	,, Sandal, &c.	Moazzam Jung Bux	938	6	7

Fasli Year.	Serial Number.	Names of Villages or Talukas and Districts.	Names of the Persons from whom the Village, &c., were resumed.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	8	Mouza Omer Khangudda, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Late Bahar-un-Nisa Begum, wife of Tab-ud-Dowlah..........................	290 0 0
			Total......	13,871 8 2
1280	1	Mouza Khair, &c., *Zila* Bidar.........	Mohammad Kamal, grandson of Budhan Khan	11,178 5 6
	2	,, Sadgaon, &c.......................	Nandana Rani, late wife, Kistna Naik.	10,276 10 2
	3	,, Savankhair, &c., *Zila* Nander.	Nazim Jung	8,350 12 6
	4	,, Bhanpur, *Zila* Nander.........	Gholam Muhi-ud-Din Kadri	154 10 0
	5	,, Kokat Palli, Parganah Hyderabad.	Shahamat Jung	9,848 3 0
			Total......	39,808 9 2

1281	1	Mouza Charapak, Parganah Palancha.	Wife of Raja Somlutchmi Narsu Ram Das	947	5	0
	2	,, Kartur	Balaji's Temple	1,251	2	11
	3	,, Reddi Palli, &c.	Wife of Shah Sawar Jung (late)	3,870	8	0
	4	,, Bawanagar	Nathther Shah	1,184	2	6
	5	Taluka Algol, &c.	Late Saif Jung	65,323	0	6
	6	Mouza Mannal Sari, Parganah Harsul.	Hakim Dilavar Ali	511	12	0
	7	,, Salagaon, &c.	Mirza Sabit Ali	9,004	6	9
	8	,, Sari Palli	Kanwa, wife of Hanma Naik	2,473	15	9
	9	,, Wajal, &c.	Sankiah Subahdar	5,669	11	11
	10	,, Madnihal	Lingiah	606	8	3
	11	,, Hasur	Ramiah Shastri	486	8	4
	12	,, Kadir Abad	Ganesh Parasad	8,792	3	6
	13	,, Ulwal, &c.	Mir Kadir Ali Khan, &c.	1,869	11	3
	14	,, Agha Palli	Sadar-ud-Din Khan	1,164	15	0
			Total	1,03,155	15	8
1282	1	Mouza Sourai Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Naiz Ali Khan	1,999	12	0
	2	,, Mal Dasarah, Parganah Pattan.	Mia Ram	3,106	2	7
	3	,, Shara Palli	Nizamabad Temple	3	3	3
	4	Patti Naiaram, Taluka Gajvale	Late Asad-ul-Lah	3,813	3	3
	5	Mouza Kokunnur Palli	Do.	1,276	2	0
	6	,, Ragunda, Parganah Kurangal.	Mohammad Budhan Khan	376	12	0
	7	Part of Mouza Karanjal, *Zila* Gangavali.	Girwanna	251	9	8
	8	Mouza Bodlapur	Mohammad Budhan Khan	60	0	0

Fasli Year.	Serial Number.	Names of Villages or Talukas and Districts.	Names of the Persons from whom the Village, &c., were resumed.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	9	Mouza Nagapur	Late Venkatachari	195 4 9
	10	,, Pipalgaon	Warais Ali	3,924 3 0
	11	,, Kaplul	Kandal Venkatachari	184 12 0
	12	,, Kamanvaram Sangvaram	Dilsukh Ram	2,195 11 6
	13	,, Kandla Palli	Gafur Ali Khan	1,054 11 6
	14	,, Pakri, Parganah Harsul	Hakim Davar Ali	357 9 4
			Total	18,799 0 10
1283	1	Mouza Chine Palli	Dilsukh Ram	2,191 4 5
	2	,, Achchampeth, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Mir Sirdar Ali	1,236 11 1
	3	,, Rochur	Raiamma, wife of Madan Gopal Naik.	1,340 2 8
	4	,, Elvatpatti	Rangamma, wife of Yup Swami	1,652 12 8
	5	,, Aupaji Palli, Taluka Tekmal	Late Rang Rao	2,325 7 3

	6	Mouza Karapur, Taluka Kalabgur ...	Mir Dilavar Ali................................	1,636	6	0
	7	,, Kurangal, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Darnish Munavvar and Mir Munavvar	700	0	0
	8	,, Yelwal, Taluka Armur.........	Syed Bakar Ali................................	1,687	7	3
	9	,, Karmar Palli......................	Antamma, daughter of Raja Rang Rao	2,985	12	6
	10	*Chouth* Mouza Tirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Madhu Baba and Siv Ram Baba Gossain..................................	300	0	0
			Total......	16,055	15	10
1284	1	Mouza Vinjal	Sujjad Ali Khan	1,344	0	3
	2	,, Yenknam	Agrahar Ragvachari	173	11	3
	3	,, Anant Palli	Chandar Saikhrachari	136	12	0
	4	,, Punal, Parganah Nami Palli..	Raj Mote Babaji	142	10	0
	5	,, Srinavaspur	Kishnamma, son of Ramiah	328	7	0
	6	,, Matanhal	Venkat Swami	425	12	0
	7	,, Pattan Palli	Kastaria Raj Rangiri	423	15	11
	8	,, Kumthal, Taluka Udgir	Dainal Sri Babaji......................	578	6	7
	9	,, Karajwara and Subhanpur, Taluka Algol.	Yar Ali Khan Fateh Jung	9,280	0	4
	10	,, Zul (*Buzorg*), Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Late Mahdi Hussain	2,249	3	0
			Total......	15,082	14	4

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	4
				Rs. a. p.
1285	1	Mouza Boargaon, Taluka Pattan, *Zila* Aurangabad.	Ilaka Samistan Pattan..................	526 3 2
	2	,, Rasgaon, Parganah Bachagaon, *Ziia* Parbhani.	Shams-ud-Din Khan Nagar...........	2,630 15 0
	3	,, Maitchal, *Zila* Elgandal	Farid-ul-Lah Khan...	3,511 4 0
	4	,, Sapur, *Zila* Elgandal	Shahab-ud-Din..........................	165 0 0
	5	,, Vaidganpur, *Zila* Shorapur ...	Yankuba Naik	880 5 0
	6	,, Boadri Mala, Taluka Kurangal.	Venkatreddi Deishmukh	1,172 4 3
	7	,, Alpur, *Zila* Nalgunda	Haji Aftkhar-ul-Mulk	1,378 15 11
	8	,, Harigura, *Zila* Nagar Karnul	Girdhari Parasad	785 0 0
	9	,, Timina Palli	Khurshid Jah Bahadur	37 1 3
			Total......	11,087 0 7

1286	1	Mouza Hati (*Buzorg*), *Zila* Bidar ...	Ganesh Parasad	5,646	3	10
	2	,, Chalki Palli	Aftkhar-ul-Mulk	1,411	2	6
	3	,, Harchandra, &c., *Zila* Medak.	Ganesh Parasad	8,837	13	6
	4	,, SawalkaPalli,TalukaElgandal	Agrahar	398	2	9
	5	,, Guntapur, *Zila* Elgandal......	Muhi-ud-Din Hyder........................	24	0	0
	6	,, Girdva Palli	Bhagamma, wife of Jivan Lal.........	181	12	6
	7	,, Harsul, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Ganesh Parasad	6,295	2	0
	8	,, Patti Palmur	Mathra Parasad	36,810	13	9
			Total......	59,605	2	10
1287	1	Mouza Chara, *Zila* Nalgunda	Syed Julani	6,017	4	9
	2	,, Lin Konam, &c., *Zila* Nalgunda.	Shankar Swami	1,954	15	0
	3	,, Kalma Palli, *Zila* Nalgunda..	Yenkiah Jangam	170	0	0
	4	,, Chirapuram	Ramchandra Rao	300	6	0
	5	,, Dharmapuram	Shankar Swami	47	2	11
	6	,, Sindkur and Tirmalapur	Gholam Hyder Khan	2,344	8	9
	7	,, Singvaram	Dya Shankar and Kirpa Shankar ...	1,681	1	1
	8	,, Ranapur and Rabri, Taluka Ambajogai, *Zila* Birh.	Shams Khatun	9,661	8	0
	9	" Koli, &c., *Zila* Birh	Raja Venkat Rao	10,432	10	0
	10	,, Lohara, &c., *Zila* Bidar	Shams Khatun	26,975	14	6
	11	,, Nalagaon, Taluka Udgir	Syed Fazil........................	7,160	6	3
	12	,, Alur, *Zila* Bidar	Girma Shankar........................	549	0	0
	13	,, Chinnur, *Zila* Shorapur	Jakkanna	716	10	0
	14	,, Chadmi Palli......................	Nasrat Yar Jung	2,921	12	3
	15	,, Augastihal, *Zila* Shorapur ...	Kisnamma	262	4	4

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
	16	Mouza Diaka Palli, Taluka Nirmal...	Ragvachari	413 2 3
	17	,, Bailkoni and Pukarni	Late Myaram	5,255 4 9
	18	,, Mati Palli, *Zila* Elgandal ...	Hataq Gir Gossain	333 9 3
	19	,, Ramanpeth, &c.	Bakhshi-ul-Mulk	833 4 3
	20	,, Lingam Palli, &c...............	Piyaranji Tawaif	740 3 6
	21	,, Mukti Palli, *Zila* Nalgunda...	....	112 6 2
	22	,, Kaidaj Palli	Sondha Nath Gonda......................	366 12 2
	23	,, Kachvaram	Annaparti Ram Krishnamma	70 10 7
	24	,, Kangraj Palli......................	Kandal Venkatachari	83 0 7
	25	,, Madhupuram	Kishnamma, son of Anant Ram Shastri	65 11 4
	26	,, Matvaram	Narsiah..	52 8 3
	27	,, Lingammapeth, *Zila* Elgandal	Kor Kandla Ramiah.......................	301 4 0
	28	,, Mala Palli	Ram Kishnamma, Resident of Dubbak	137 7 6
	29	,, Surai Palli..........................	Mukat Kishnamma Zunnardar	36 2 0

	30	,, Tirinal	Suta Ramchandra Swami of Elundkunta..........................	437	10	9
	31	,, Ramchandrapuram, *Zila* Nalgunda.	Ariyanka Bai, wife of RameshvarRao.	1,076	2	2
	32	,, Appajipur	Hanmant Rao	228	1	4
	33	,, Venktur, *Zila* Elgandal	Lankal Venkat Rama Rao Deishmukh	1,052	15	6
	34	,, Turka Palli	Hassan Mohammad Naikwari	315	10	0
			Total......	83,107	6	2
1288	1	Mouza Hanmantpur, *Zila* Bidar......	Mannu Bai, wife of Anand Rao	831	12	0
	2	,, Ashtur	Hassan Ali Khan	2,712	5	0
	3	,, Molaramapur, Taluka Pulas...	Narsimachari	463	12	3
	4	,, Vainka Palli	Tatia Shastri........................	244	0	0
	5	½ of Hassan Murapur	....	241	7	0
	6	Mouza Sutarampur	Venkat Ramachari	391	11	6
	7	,, Yellapur, Taluka Daval Palli.	Marti Venkanna Zunnardar	280	11	8
	8	,, Amritapur, *Zila* Indur.........	Matsantachari	1,461	14	3
	9	,, Kanjal, Taluka Nirmal.........	Abdul Majid *Kazi*	369	15	6
	10	,, Govindreddi Palli	Rama Shastri	154	7	2
	11	,, Rajpur, &c., *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Nur-ul-Hassan and Nur-ul-Sidq......	5,946	13	0
	12	¼ of Mouza Siddapur, Parganah Amrabad.	Venkat Narsimma Deishmukh	1,236	1	9
	13	Mouza Sewni (*Khord*), Parganah Kalamnur.	Kasi Nath Bhat, son of Apa Bhat Josi	264	0	0
	14	*Zila* Nander	....	5,123	3	6
			Total......	19,722	2	7

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed. Rs.	a.	p.
1	2	3	4	5		
1289	1	Mouza Narona, &c., *Zila* Gulbarga.,	Mumtaz Navaz Jung	25,771	9	7
	2	,, Naikan Palli	Rai Khanda Ráo Deismukh...........	215	10	9
	3	,, Chinnam Palli	....	2,777	9	6
	4	,, Rajuri, &c., *Zila* Birh	Tulja Ram, Treasurer	10,457	10	10
	5	Villages of Patti Hargi, *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Hassan-bin-Muhsin, Jamadar, &c...	62,771	1	10
	6	Mouza Ramchandrapur, *Zila* Elgandal.	....	487	11	2
	7	,, Mudkal..........................	....	773	14	9
	8	,, Ramajapur	....	149	7	6
	9	$\frac{2}{3}$ of Mouza Chanapur Maniri.........	Hakim Sambam	557	13	8
			Total......	1,03,962	9	7
1290	1	Mouza Garagaon, &c., Nander	Sarnar Ali Khan	3,792	12	6

2	,,	Rolipur, *Zila* Shorapur	Yenku Bai Saubhnavis	1,840	12	2
3	,,	Munkur, *Zila* Gulbarga	Fazla Ali Beg Khan....................	3,252	5	11
4	,,	Wagdari	Riasat Ali Beg	1,058	13	2
5	,,	Machal	Tulja Parasad	1,350	8	9
6	,,	Chondhar Palli, Taluka Kalvakurti.	Hassan-bian-Muhsin Jamadar	794	0	6
7	,,	Kumar Palli........................	Ramchandra Rao.......................	1,402	0	11
8	,,	Kandaram..........................	Chillam Jankai, &c.....................	13,885	10	11
9	,,	Chinnapur..........................	Hakim Sambam	234	8	11
10	,,	Khojan, *Zila* Indur............	Raja Ram Siv Ram	1,740	0	3
11	,,	Bhawanipeth.......................	Yellareddi Desai	2,570	7	8
12	,,	Mohammadapur, &c............	Amir Kabir Bahadur	989	3	0
13	,,	Saikapur, &c.	Bakar Ali	566	3	6
14	,,	Ramapur	Kishnamma Dixit........................	81	8	6
15	,,	Kasimpeth.........................	Mohammad Kasim	216	12	0
16	,,	Dharampur	Ramiah Naikwari	693	10	6
17	,,	Pangal, &c.	Savitri Bai	1,191	7	0
18	,,	Kanaram	Wajjhal Sitaram	70	8	0
19		....	Mahadave Swami........................	51	12	0
			Total......	35,783	2	2
			GRAND TOTAL......	8,86,876	13	7

Appendix

Detail of the Grants of Jagirs from 1264 *to*

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Wancharla, &c., Parganah Jatpol.	Sana Mohammad Khan Mandozai, son of Mir Ismail ....
	2	Do. Mogha, Taluka Chakoli.	Sons of late Sharf-ud-Din Khan ....
	3	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kohir.	Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur......................
	4	Do. Sarola and Takron, &c., Parganah Haveli Birh.	Ali Mohammad Khan ...
	5	Do. Annachinnur and Karveli.	Lachama Rao ....
	6	Do. Nagni Palli	Hyder Ali ....
	7	Half of Village Lakhvaram Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Nasib Yavar Jung.........
			Total......
1265	1	Village Bangli, Parganah Umarkhair.	Raghunath Swami.........
	2	Do. Sakur, &c., Parganah Haveli Mahor.	Khaja Nizam-ud-Din Nabira ....
	3	Do. Hattur, Parganah Mahor.	Davi Renuka Bhavani ...
	4	Do. Kankarli and Namal Palli, Parganah Janwara.	Zulfikar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....................
	5	Do. Venkam Palli, &c.	Mirza Abbas Ali Beg ...
	6	Do. Borgaon and Sindkhera, Parganah Bhokardan.	Mohammad Ismail's sons.

C.

1290 *Fasli referred to in para. 29, Chapter I.*

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.			Total Amount.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,076	3	0	......			1,076	3	0	
5,960	0	3	......			5,960	0	3	
4,852	5	9	......			4,852	5	9	
13,539	12	3	......			13,539	12	3	
3,482	5	3	......			3,482	5	3	Resumed.
407	15	3	......			407	15	3	Do.
242	15	6	......			242	15	6	
29,561	9	3	......			29,561	9	3	
418	8	0	......			418	8	0	
233	5	0	......			233	5	0	
156	0	0	......			156	0	0	
450	0	0	......			450	0	0	
1,710	10	0	......			1,710	10	0	
7,061	10	3	......			7,061	10	3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1265	7	Village Meral Sangvi, Parganah Pathri.	Sat Narain Swami ......
	8	Kauchas of Chincholi, Parganah Pipri.	Raja Ganesh Rao ....
	9	Village Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Hanmant Singh ....
	10	Do. Patoda *Buzorg*, Parganah Kandhar.	Mohammad Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur ...
	11	Do. Jalkot, &c.	Fakhr-ul-Mulk ....
			Total......
1266	1	Village Sarkapur, Parganah Daiglur.	Raja Raghunath Ram ...
	2	Do. Anant Palli	Gholam Muhi-ud-Din Khan, cousin of Said Khan ....
	3	Do. Mankla Palli and Kadri.	Zuhur-ud-Din, son of Sultani Begum ....
	4	Do. Raj Pipri, Parganah Birh.	Madho Rao Kishun ......
	5	Do. Devalwari, &c., Parganah Udgir.	Mohammad Hussain Khan Bahadur and Shams Khatun ....
	6	Do. Barpur, Parganah Antur.	Raja Bhum Raj, son of Lala Bahadur ....
	7	Do. Khanapur	Mohammad Yad, son of Jafar Yar Jung.........
	8	Garden Produce	Nasib Yavar Jung ......
	9	Village Ghunpura	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Ala-ud-Din Khan ....
			Total......

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.			Remarks.
5			6	7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,140	8	0	......	1,140	8	0	
42	12	0	......	42	12	0	
810	0	0	......	810	0	0	
1,058	4	0	......	1,058	4	0	
3,648	10	9	......	3,648	10	9	
16,730	4	0	......	16,730	4	0	
1,612	15	3	....	1,612	15	3	Resumed.
2,233	4	9	....	2,233	4	9	
1,344	0	0	....	1,344	0	0	
1,231	15	0	....	1,231	15	0	
1,111	15	0	....	1,111	15	0	
650	0	0	....	650	0	0	
463	0	0	....	463	0	0	
47	8	0	....	47	8	0	
1,133	3	0	....	1,133	3	0	Resumed.
9,827	13	0	....	9,827	13	0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1267	1	Village Chikna, Parganah Mudhole.	Hussaindost Khan, son of Aitzad Jung.........
	2	Do. Ranjhol, Parganah Ankamli.	Do. do. ....
	3	Do. Dhor, Parganah Mahor.	Mohammad Azim-ud-Din
	4	Do. Sogaon, Parganah Nander.	Sheir Afghan Jung ......
	5	Do. Kaldargi, &c., Parganah Bodhan.	Azim Jung Bahadur......
	6	Do. Keror, &c., Parganah Daiglur.	Aitzad Jung Bahadur ...
	7	Do. Bhakaskhaira, Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan.....................
	8	Do. Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Hanmant Singh ....
	9	Do. Davarjan, &c., ...	Abbas Ali Khan ....
	10	Do. Dabser, Parganah Nander.	Gholam Nabi Khan ......
	11	Do. KaramPalli,&c.,Parganah Gulbarga.	Syed Abd-ul-Lah, agent of Sheir Afghan Jung.
	12	Do. Nomal	Haji Begum, related to Abbas Ali Khan ......
	14	Do. Nirmalapur and Saidapur.	Sadiq Dil Khan ....
	15	Do. Anna Chinnur, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Ahmed Yar Jung.........
			Total......

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,644 4 0	....	1,644 4 0	
5,010 0 0	....	5,010 0 0	
474 12 0	....	474 12 0	
583 8 0	....	583 8 0	
6,351 4 3	....	6,351 4 3	
2,456 3 6	....	2,456 3 6	
1,245 14 0	....	1,245 14 0	
785 0 0	....	785 0 0	
3,590 2 0	....	3,590 2 0	
1,018 5 0	....	1,018 5 0	Resumed.
1,392 2 0	....	1,392 2 0	Do.
1,087 14 6	....	1,087 14 6	Do.
785 4 0	....	785 4 0	Do.
2,370 3 9	....	2,370 3 9	Do.
28,794 13 0	....	28,794 13 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Dhuram, &c.	Tahniat Yar Jung ......
	2	Do. Anbol, &.	Do. do. ....
	3	Do. Jamgaon, &c., Parganah Phulmari.	Syed Shah Zia-ud-Din .
	4	Do. Nalgaon, Parganah Harsul.	Do. do.
	5	Do. Harpal, Parganah Shahnagar.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur........................
	6	Do. Sidapur, &c., Parganah Harsul.	Syed Kasim Kadri's Dargah ....
	7	Do. Tirgul, &c., Parganah Kohir.	Shamshir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur....................
	8	Do. Chikatmamri, Parganah Uddimarri.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Hakim-ul-Hukma .
	9	Do. Chinvaram, &c., Parganah Pattancharu.	Tahniat Yar Jung Bahadur......................
	10	Do. Sategaon, Parganah Kalamnuri.	Girma Bhat Zunnardar .
	11	Do. Nekam Deoni, Parganah Udgir.	Mir Ashik Ali ....
	12	Do. Kalwaral, Parganah Pangal.	Bahadur Ali ....
	13	Do. Kandirai	Mir Amanat Ali ....
			Total......

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.			Total. Amount.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,296	0	0	....			1,296	0	0	
5,891	0	0	....			5,891	0	0	
4,812	0	0	....			4,812	0	0	
1,165	2	6	....			1,165	2	6	
4,437	1	3	....			4,437	1	3	
131	3	0	....			131	3	0	
6,197	2	3	....			6,197	2	3	
1,738	13	9	....			1,738	13	9	
3,780	9	0	....			3,780	9	0	
1,765	0	0	....			1,765	0	0	
1,096	14	6	....			1,096	14	6	Resumed.
3,104	0	0	....			3,104	0	0	Do.
551	0	0	....			551	0	0	Do.
35,965	14	3	....			35,965	14	3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1269	1	Village Lohara, &c., Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun ....
	2	Do. Survaram	Tahniat Yar Jung Bahadur ....
	3	Do. Chikli, &c., Parganah Udgir.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan ....
			Total......
1270	1	Taluka Rakasbhavan	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur.....................
	2	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Shivaram and Raghunath Gussain ....
	3	Do. Dogaon, Parganah Jhari.	Azam-un-Nisa Begum ...
			Total.........
1271	1	Taluka Koppal, in lieu of Murtizapur in Berar, assigned in 1261.	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur ....
	2	Village Padmapur, Parganah Umaa.	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur ....
	3	Do. Kankapur and Bahram Palli, Parganah Uncha.	Kadir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
	4	Do. Pipalgaon, &c.	Dargah Khaja Muin-ud-Din ....
	5	Do. Karanjal, &c.........	Moulavi Mohammad Zuhur Hussain ....
	6	Do. Saidapur, &c.........	Gholam Mohammad Khan Kaim Khani ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.			Remarks.
5			6	7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
5,766	5	0	....	5,766	5	0	
406	0	0	....	406	0	0	
2,972	1	9	....	2,972	1	9	
9,144	6	9	....	9,144	6	9	
31,146	8	6	....	31,146	8	6	Resumed.
830	3	0	....	830	3	0	Do.
3,314	0	9	....	3,314	0	9	Do.
35,290	12	3	....	35,290	12	3	
3,97,371	3	11	....	3,97,371	3	11	Restored.
1,530	9	3	....	1,530	9	3	Resumed.
5,552	0	0	....	5,552	0	0	Do.
2,060	11	0	....	2,060	11	0	Do.
3,279	8	0	....	3,279	8	0	Do.
2,660	9	3	....	2,660	9	3	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1271	7	Village Sirswara, Parganah Pangal.	Fateh Yab Jung ....
	8	Do. Mahadeopur, Parganah Nagnul Kandnul.	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur ....
	9	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Pattancharu.	Syed-ud-Dowlah Bahadur ....
	10	Do. Dudgaon, &c.	Azim-un-Nisa Begum ...
	11	Do. Sindra Kamkara, Parganah Pipri, *Circar* Jalnapur.	Syed Nur-ul-Muktadi ...
	12	Do. Walagaon	Hamid-ul-Lah, son of Baba Syed..............
	13	Do. Kurli, &c., Parganah Gulbarga.	Asghar Ali Khan ....
	14	Do. Khoregaon, &c.......	Shah Zia-ud-Din Hussain ....
			Total........
1272	1	Village Hastanapur, Parganah Haveli Medak.	Sazavar Jung Bahadur...
	2	Do. Tanktur, &c.........	Do. do. .
	3	Taluka Koppal	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur ....
	4	Village Vajjhar, Parganah Gandapur.	Vasdave Shastri ....
	5	Talukas Dharaseon, &c., in lieu of Talukas in Berar, assigned 1261.	Sarfkhas ....
			Total........

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total. Amount.			Remarks.
5			6	7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,601	0	0	....	1,601	0	0	
1,365	0	0	....	1,365	0	0	
2,580	9	6	....	2,580	9	6	
5,131	10	0	....	5,131	10	0	
457	5	6	....	457	5	6	
395	0	0	....	395	0	0	
4,199	4	9	....	4,199	4	9	
3,262	0	0	....	3,262	0	0	
4,31,446	7	2	....	4,31,446	7	2	
1,409	0	0	....	1,409	0	0	
4,458	5	6	....	4,458	5	6	
32,328	9	8	....	32,328	9	8	
466	0	0	....	466	0	0	Resumed.
6,50,354	4	11	....	6,50,354	4	11	Restored.
6,89,016	4	1	....	6,89,016	4	1	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Village Matar Palli, Parganah Chaikunda.	Roshan-ud-Dowlah Bahadur........................
	2	Do. Kulpahar, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Aziz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
	3	Do. Muhari, &c.	Syed Masum Saheb and Syed Nur-ul-Mabda ...
	4	Do. Tandulwari, &c., *Zila* Naldrug.	Sarfkhas ....
	5	Do. Dhonur	Gholam Abbas Ali Khan (Secretary) ....
	6	Do. Verareddi Palli......	Kanda Swami ....
	7	Do. Lachmapur	Do. ....
	8	Do. Antvaram	Do. ....
			Total.........
1274	1	Patti Kasal	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur........................
	2	Village Marvaram, &c.	Azmat Jung Bahadur ..
	3	Do. Tasalwari, &c., Parganah Pattancharn	Ashja-ud-Dowlah Bahadur......................
	4	Do. Jangampeth	Tahniat Yavar-ud-Dowlah
	5	Do. Chirial	Izzat Yar Jung Bahadur.
			Total.........
1275	1	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Rangnath Gussain ......
	2	Parganah Narsapur	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	3	Village Uppar Palli, Parganah Ibrahimpur.	Muthim Rao ....
	4	Parganah Tupran	Sarfkhas ....
	5	Village Gundareddi Palli ...	Moulavi Zuhur Hussain .

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,425 0 0	......	1,425 0 0	Resumed.
1,410 14 0	......	1,410 14 0	Do.
589 9 1	......	589 9 10	
13,127 14 11	......	13,127 14 11	
332 0 0	......	332 0 0	Resumed.
160 0 0	......	160 0 0	
443 9 9	......	443 9 9	
1,041 12 0	......	1,041 12 0	Resumed.
81,530 12 6	......	18,530 12 6	
20,705 0 0	......	20,705 0 0	Resumed.
3,739 0 0	......	3,739 0 0	
5,800 0 0	......	5,800 0 0	Resumed.
2,041 10 0	......	2,041 10 0	
5,356 10 0	......	5,356 10 0	Resumed.
37,642 4 0	......	37,642 4 0	
1,139 0 0	......	1,139 0 0	Resumed.
......	16,538 1 3	16,538 1 3	Do.
......	1,694 7 3	1,694 7 3	Do.
......	14,572 8 0	14,572 8 0	Do.
......	3,355 10 6	3,355 10 6	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1275	6	Village Rahimkhanpeth......	MirHyderAli,son of Syed Asad-ul-Lah Khan ...
	7	Do. Pole Palli, &c......	Sarfkhas ....
	8	Do. Venkral	Raja Inderjit Bahadur...
	9	Do. Rudra Palli	Zulfikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur....................
	10	Do. Takal Palli and Jaga Palli.	Vikar-ul-Omra ....
	11	Do. Gunvaram and Sakaldeo Palli.	Do. ....
	12	Do. Anjanhal, &c., Parganah Haveli Gulbarga.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	13	Do. Horgi, &c., ...	Do. do. ...
	14	Do. Sri *Khord,* &c.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	15	Do. Mokla, &c............	Shamshir Jung Bahadur..
	16	Do. Sirman Palli	Imdad Jung Bahadur ...
	17	Do. Nalgaon...............	Ashkar Jung Bahadur ...
	18	Do. Dhargi, &c.	Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur ...
	19	Do. Rajgaon, &c.........	Raja Ram Bakhsh Bahadur....................
	20	Do. Korla Paregaon, Parganah Ambar.	Syed Muhi-ud-Din, &c...
	21	Do. ½of Tamsa	Zoravar Jung Bahadur ..
	22	Do. Dilavarpur, Parganah Rajura.	Do. do......
	23	Do. Alipur, &c., Parganah Narsapur.	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	24	Do. Nallapur, &c.........	Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur.......................
	25	Do. Gudur, &c.	Mir Hyder Ali, son of Syed Asad-ul-LahKhan.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.			Total Amount.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
851	0	9	......			851	0	9	Resumed.
......			18,056	0	0	18,056	0	0	Do.
......			7,056	15	3	7,056	15	3	Do.
1,239	3	3	......			1,239	3	3	Do.
......			3,050	0	0	3,050	0	0	Do.
......			2,748	2	0	2,748	2	0	Do.
......			51,966	5	6	51,966	5	6	Rs.6,482 worth Resumed.
......			18,444	2	9	18,444	2	9	
......			2,663	5	6	2,663	5	6	
......			8,866	0	0	8,866	0	0	
......			2,369	0	0	2,369	0	0	
......			3,066	0	0	3,066	0	0	
......			5,793	7	6	5,793	7	6	
......			4,651	11	5	4,651	11	5	
3,442	2	9	....			3,442	2	9	
......			1,578	10	0	1,578	10	0	
......			4,327	12	0	4,327	12	0	
......			15,615	2	6	15,615	2	6	
......			11,234	0	3	11,234	0	3	
2,994	2	6	....			2,994	2	6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	9	4
1275	26	Village Nami Palli, &c.......	Raja Narender Bahadur..
	27	Do. Peddapur and Mislapur, &c.	Sarfkhas ....
	28	Do. Chakor, Parganah Narkhora.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total.........
1276	1	Village Rastgi Venknur, *Zila* Shorapur.	Kesho Rao, Divan of Shorapur ....
	2	Do. Karanjkhaira, &c...	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
	3	Do. Roha	Alam Ali Khan Bahadur.
	4	Do. *Chauth* of village Kanchanwari and Kishnapur, Parganah Harsul.	Syed Shah Gholam Hussain Kadri ....
	5	Do. Vanam Palli, &c. ...	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur .
			Total ....
1277	1	Village Bhanjipeth	Hanmant Rao ....
	2	Do. Seoni, &c.	Syed Shah Nizam-ud-Din.....................
	3	Do. Dongar Ram Palli...	Syed Chand Pir Kuri ...
	4	Do. Anandi, &c.	Durdana Begum ....
	5	Do. Kushtgi, &c.	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.................
	6	Do. Lokapur..............	Samsam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur..................
			Total.........

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	6,426 15 0	6,426 15 0	
....	37,337 7 3	37,337 7 3	
....	6,001 0 0	6,001 0 0	
9,665 8 6	2,47,412 2 8	2,57,078 5 2	
1,743 15 0	....	1,743 15 0	
....	6,007 7 0	6,007 7 0	
1,121 0 0	....	1,121 0 0	
209 6 3	....	209 6 3	
....	6,031 1 9	6,031 1 9	Resumed.
3,074 5 3	12,038 8 9	15,112 14 0	
....	5,137 2 9	5,137 2 9	Resumed.
6,595 15 1	....	6,595 15 1	
1,212 14 10	....	1,212 14 10	
5,690 15 1	....	5,690 15 1	
....	15,745 15 7	15,745 15 7	
....	2,096 0 0	2,096 0 0	
13,499 13 0	22,972 2 4	36,478 15 4	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1278	1	Village Buchannapeth, &c...	Zoravar Jung ....
	2	Do. Raj Bulvaram	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, son of Mir Kadir Ali Khan ....
		Do. Dholapuri, Parganah Pipri.	Raghbar Vishvas Rao Ramdasi ....
			Total.........
1279	...	....	....
1280	1	Village Takla, &c., Taluka Davarkunda.	ShahamatJung Bahadur.
	2	Do. Jhari, Taluka Warwal.	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, Son of Gholam Ghous Khan....................
	3	Garden in Aurangabad	Mathra Das ....
			Total.........
1281	1	Village Machkur, Parganah Bemgal.	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din Khan ....
	2	Do. Kanjarla *Khord,* Parganah Pattancharu.	Izzat Yavar Jung Bahadur....................
			Total.........
1282	1	Village Turka Palli and Sangraj Palli, Taluka Vaimalkunda.	Mir Ali Hussain, son of Hakim Mir Davar Ali.
	2	Do. Hakim Palli, Parganah Bhongir.	Muazam Jung Bahadur .
	3	Parganah Gajvale, in lieu of Kharka, Tila, and Darmarkunta.	Hakim Mir Dilavar Ali...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	3,098 13 1	3,098 13 1	Resumed.
559 13 6	....	559 13 6	
417 8 0	....	417 8 0	
977 5 6	3,048 13 1	4,076 2 7	
....	....	....	
10,036 3 0	....	10,036 3 0	
405 12 3	....	405 12 3	
164 0 0	....	164 0 0	
10,605 15 3	....	10,605 15 3	
2,778 1 0	....	2,778 1 0	Resumed.
2,872 2 6	....	2,872 2 6	
5,650 3 6	....	5,650 3 6	
2,223 0 9	....	2,223 0 9	
115 0 0	....	115 0 0	
1,051 10 3	....	1,051 10 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1282	4	Village Davalmamri, &c. ...	Zia-ud-Din Khan.........
	5	Do. Bagh, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Daulat Rai ....
	6	Do. Rajapur, &c.	Paigah ....
	7	Do. Pangal	Turabi Begum, Mir Kadir Ali Khan.........
	8	Three *Ramnas* (Grazing Grounds).	Officers Commanding Aurangabad Cantonment ....
	9	*Maktas* of Rampur, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur......
			Total......
1283	1	Village Ghunpur, Taluka Gulbarga.	Lalprasad ....
	2	Do. Nekam, &c., *Zila* Indur.	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur....................
	3	Half of Village Harmalmiapeth.	WajjhalJagannathachari.
	4	Village Almaram, &c., Parganah Racharla.	Bakar Ali ....
			Total......
1284	1	Village Reddi Palli, *Zila* Nagar Karnul.	Nizamat Jung Bahadur .
	2	Do. Atkial, Taluka Andol, *Zila* Medak.	Sarfkhas ....
	3	Do. Hyder Nagar, near Mianpur.	Navvab Khurshid Jáh Bahadur ....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total. Amount.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,650 0 0	....	2,650 0 0	
175 0 0	....	175 0 0	
9,330 9 6	....	9,330 9 6	Restored.
995 8 9	....	995 8 9	Do.
813 0 0	....	813 0 0	Do.
7,510 14 0	....	7,510 14 0	Do.
24,864 11 3	....	24,864 11 3	
1,891 13 10	....	1,891 13 10	Resumed.
87,071 5 9	....	87,071 5 9	Do.
176 15 11	....	176 15 11	Do.
2,649 12 9	....	2,649 12 9	
91,790 0 3	....	91,790 0 3	
419 1 3	....	419 1 3	
1,403 14 0	....	1,403 14 0	
173 0 0	....	173 0 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1284	4	Village Dharamavaram *Buzorg,* Parganah Gajvale.	Mir Fiaz Ali, son of Mir Dilavar Ali ....
	5	Do. Nanreddi Gudda ...	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur ....
			Total......
			GRAND TOTAL......
1285	1	Village Saidapur and Divana Palli.	Gholam Ahmed Kaim Khani ....
	2	Do. Ramsagar, Anvaram and Kuttapur, Taluka Gajvale.	Navvab Khurshid Jáh Bahadur ....
	3	Do. Daim Palli *alias* Roshan Palli.	Hoshdar Khan ....
			Total......
1286	1	Village Mamar Palli, Taluka Indur.	Pachcham Mankai, Zamidarni...............
	2	Do. Sadashiva Nagar ...	Illareddi Desai ....
	3	Do. Begum Palli Agrahar, *Zila* Elgandal.	Raghvachari ....
			Total......

* The total grants up to 1284 F. under the head of personal Jagirs excluding respectively, amounted to Rs. 7,62,595-8-6. Out of these, several Jagirs to the Jagir grants up to 1284 F. was Rs. 4,28,219-7-8. This amount is included in the sum tion to Jagirdars.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
141 14 6	....	141 14 6	
75 12 0	....	75 12 0	Resumed.
2,213 9 9	....	2,213 9 9	
15,24,820 1 8	2,85,500 15 8	18,10,321 1 4*	
11,142 11 0	....	11,142 11 0	
3,589 2 9	....	3,589 2 9	
800 3 0	....	800 3 0	
15,532 0 9	....	15,532 0 9	
3,426 11 6	....	3,426 11 6	
7,802 15 3	....	7,802 15 3	
128 10 9	....	128 10 9	
11,358 5 6	....	11,358 5 6	

Koppal and Dharaseon, which amount to Rs. 3,97,271-3 11 and Rs. 6,50,354-4-11, amount of Rs. 3,34,376-11-10 had been resumed up to 1284 F. The net amount of of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10 shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. P. 10 as aliena-

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1287		Village Yallapur, Taluka Indur.	Lachmi Kamarvassia-chari ....
1288	1	Do. Narsapur, &c., Taluka Gajvale, *Zila* Elgandal.	Moulavi Abul Hussain ...
	2	Do. Siva Palli Agrahar.	Kavi Venkat Kishtamma.
	3	Do. Dwar, Taluka Armur.	Gangareddi ....
	4	Do. Mohammadapur ...	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total......
1289	1	Village Mularamapur, &c. ...	....
	2	Do. Hirapur, in Sarpur Tandur.	....
			Total......
1290	1	Village Bhatpur, *Zila* Bidar.	Kishun Raja ....
	2	Do. Sakal, &c	Fazl Ali Beg Khan ......
	3	Do. Sarna Palli, &c......	Chillam Jankai, Zamidarni Indur ....
	4	Do. Chinnapur	Sainna Hakim ....
	5	Do. Bhawanipeth, Taluka Armur.	Illareddi Desai ....
	6	Do. Nagapur, &c..........	Rajaram Sivram, Deishpandia ....
	7	Do. Kamjal, Taluka Nirmul.	Mohammad Abdul Wajid Kazi ....
	8	Do. Bahadur Palli, &c., Taluka Kaigaon.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
702 0 9	....	702 0 9	
3,292 13 0	....	3,292 13 0	
41 8 9	....	41 8 9	
1,986 2 9	....	1,986 2 9	
903 7 6	....	903 7 6	
6,224 0 0	....	6,224 0 0	
1,583 10 3	....	1,583 10 3	
28 4 8	....	28 4 8	
1,611 14 11	....	1,611 14 11	
1,045 10 0	....	1,045 10 0	
2,337 9 6	....	2,337 9 6	
61,856 12 7	....	61,856 12 7	
557 13 8	....	557 13 8	
6,530 9 0	....	6,530 9 0	
1,259 0 9	....	1,259 0 9	
587 8 9	....	587 8 9	
3,368 3 9	....	3,368 3 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1290	9	Village Nadarpur, Taluka Ramaiampeth.	Syed Gholam Asad-ul-Lah Khan..............
	10	Do. Manial, &c., *Zila* Elgandal.	Agrahar Brahmans ......
	11	Do. Wantjal, *Zila* Elgandal.	Purushottam Rao ......
	12	Do. Vanel, Ramal Palli and Kanaram, in Sarpur Tandur.	Wajjhal Sitaram Bhat ...
			Total......
			GRAND TOTAL......

Deduct Koppal ......Rs. 3,97,371 3 0 } Restored.
Do. Dharaseon...Rs. 6,50,354 4 0 }

Balance ....

Deduct resumed ......

Net Jagir Grants ......

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.			In compensation of the transit duty abolished.			Total Amount.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
3,886	4	9	....			3,886	4	9	
2,895	3	4	....			2,895	3	4	
415	6	6	....			415	6	6	
191	10	6	....			191	10	6	
84,931	13	1	....			84,931	13	1	
16,45,180	4	8	2,85,500	15	8	19,30,681	4	4	
10,47,725	8	10	....			10,47,725	8	10	
5,97,454	11	10	2,85,500	15	8	8,82,955	11	6	
2,51,742	3	3	22,633	13	7	3,34,376	0	10	
3,45,712	8	7	2,02,867	2	1	5,48,579	10	8	

Appendix D.

Detail of Assigned Districts alluded to in Para. 79, Chapter I.

Serial Number	Name of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	PARGANAH HAVELI BIRH.							
1	Varali, &c., 29 villages ...	Rafik-Yavar-ud-Dowlah.	20,189	......	......	......	20,189	
2	Chickla Patoda, &c., 21 villages.	,,	18,351	......	......	......	18,351	
3	Haveli Birh, &c., 6 villages.	,,	3,147	......	......	......	3,147	
4	Chickla Amba, 13 villages..	,,	6,912	......	......	......	6,912	
5	Kanowri, 1 village	,,	372	......	......	......	372	
6	Balaghat, 3 villages	,,	2,194	......	......	......	2,194	
7	Parganah Sirsgaon, *Circar* Gavil.	Imam Navaz Jung.	19,189	......	......	......	19,189	
8	,, Nandgaon Kazi .	,,	13,264	......	......	......	13,264	
9	,, Nair Parso Pandit.	,,	8,660	......	......	......	8,660	

10	,, Venikomtab......	,,	3,227	......	......	......	3,227
11	,, Damankoh	,,	2,899	......	......	......	2,899
12	,, Manjarkhaira ...	,,	8,526	......	......	......	8,526
13	,, Amravati Rani...	,,	4,665	......	......	......	4,665
14	,, Amner	,,	6,856	......	......	......	6,856
15	Taluka Bhorkhairah.........	,,	22,601	......	......	......	22,601
16	Parganah Suroli, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	4,113	......	......	......	4,113
17	,, Haveli Mehkar, *Circar* Mehkar	,,	38,339	......	......	......	38,339
18	,, Sindkhaira	,,	17,588	......	......	......	17,588
19	,, Malkapur Bamkada.	,,	11,351	......	......	......	11,351
20	,, Sheoli	,,	13,451	......	......	......	13,451
21	,, Lonar, *Circar* Malkhair.	,,	8,938	......	......	......	8,938
22	,, Wangarh	,,	5,159	......	......	......	5,159
23	,, Ghatbori	,,	6,279	......	......	......	6,279
24	,, Manirgaon	,,	7,511	......	......	......	7,511
25	,, Fateh Kharla ...	,,	27,666	......	......	......	27,666
26	Custom dues of the above Parganahs.	,,	7,563	......	......	......	7,563
27	Parganah Balapur, *Circar* Narnala.	Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.	2,41,275	......	......	......	2,41,275
28	Village Jinsi, &c............	,,	3,000	......	......	......	3,000
	,, Dhanura	,,	......	......	1,579	......	1,579
29	Parganah Malkapur.........	,,	58,827	......	......	......	58,827
	,, Chandur	,,	20,728	......	......	......	20,728

Serial Number.	Name of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	Parganah Royankhaira ...	Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.	2,491	......	......	......	2,491	
31	" Rajura	"	3,742	......	......	......	3,742	
32	" Kohli	"	990	......	......	......	990	
33	" Raichur	"	2,500	......	......	......	2,500	
34	" Jintur	"	4,146	......	......	......	4,146	
35	" Nimgaon	"	3,736	......	......	......	3,736	
36	" Nandura	"	9,847	......	......	......	9,847	
37	" Devalghat, *Circar* Mehkar.	"	17,956	......	......	......	17,956	
38	" Haveli Basim, *Circar* Basim.	"	60,891	......	......	......	60,891	
39	" Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	"	22,944	......	......	......	22,944	
40	" Karanja Bibi, *Circar* Gavil.	"	23,535	......	......	......	23,535	
41	" Daurah, *Circar* Patrur.	"	17,436	......	......	......	17,436	

42	,,	Kharidamni, *Circar* Basim.	,,	14,297	......	......	......	14,297
43	,,	Kausargaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	2,231	......	......	......	2,231
44	,,	Haveli Kalum ...	Abd-ul-Lah Khan Mandozai.	2,511	......	......	......	2,511
45	,,	Alop Mal	,,	2,288	......	......	......	2,288
46	,,	Ladgir	,,	4,557	......	......	......	4,557
47	,,	Malegaon.........	,,	975	......	......	......	975
48	,,	Culni	,,	2,501	......	......	......	2,501
49	,,	Avan Sarpur ...	,,	27,270	......	......	......	27,270
50	,,	Marvi	,,	963	......	......	......	963
51	,,	Injangaon.........	,,	1,05,220	......	......	......	1,05,220
52	,,	Ellichpur	Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur.	......	......	1,00,000	......	1,00,000
53	,,	Bijgaon	,,	......	......	1,00,000	......	1,00,000
54	,,	Dharwa	,,	......	......	20,000	......	20,000
55	,,	Madhaira Bibi, *Circar* Gavil.	Venkat Rao, Agent of Budhan Khan.	40,635	......	......	......	40,635
56	,,	Barur, *Circar* Kharla.	,,	90,394	......	......	......	90,394
57	Village Sirli, Parganah Karanjgaon.		,,	2,992	......	......	......	2,992
58	Parganah Patarwara		,,	24,001	......	......	......	24,001
59	Peth Amravati, Parganah Madhaira Bibi.		,,	58,442	......	......	......	58,442
60	Parganah Pipalgaon.........		,,	37,447	......	......	......	37,447

Serial Number.	Name of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed. &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61	Parganah Baras Takli	Venkat Rao.........	12,077	......	......	......	12,077	
62	,, Banjar	,,	16,682	......	......	......	16,682	
63	,, Mayen	,,	3,882	......	......	......	3,882	
64	,, Telagaon	,,	21,173	......	......	......	21,173	
65	,, Jamod	,,	35,155	......	......	......	35,155	
66	Taluka Dhulghat	,,	2,401	......	......	......	2,401	
67	½ of the village of Mundgaon.	,,	4,113	......	......	......	4,113	
68	Village Karla, &c.	,,	8,020	......	......	......	8,020	
69	Parganah Kholapur	,,	33,808	......	......	......	33,808	
70	,, Nandgaon	,,	28,593	......	......	......	28,593	
71	Village Rajapur, Parganah Manah.	,,	1,576	......	......	......	1,576	
72	*Kusbah* Donegaon	,,	4,366	......	......	......	4,366	
73	Village Sarpura, &c., Parganah Chandur.	,,	5,380	......	......	......	5,380	
74	,, Brahmani, &c.......	,,	......	......	1,706	......	1,706	
75	,, Challadwara *Mahalat Subah Berar.*	,,	3,926	......	......	......	3,926	

76	,, Borgaon, Parganah Pajangaon.	,,	3,303	......	......	......	3,303
77	,, Ralaigaon	Mohammad Budhan Khan.	......	......	7,601	......	7,601
78	Parganah Kayer, Taluka Ulkachanda.	,,	5,416	......	......	......	5,416
79	,, Bori.	,,	7,794	......	......	......	7,794
80	Village Kinarkhaira, &c., Parganah Madnaira Bibi	Raja Vishun Chand.	......	......	12,000	......	12,000
81	*Mokassa* of village Wahni Madli, &c.	Mohammad Nur-ul-Lah Khan.	2,071	......	......	......	2,071
82	Village Kurandkhaira, *Circar* Narnala.	Rai Sonaji Pandit..	8,308	......	......	......	8,308
83	Dhaij, &c., *Circar* Gavil ...	,,	5,320	......	......	......	5,320
84	Village Ishgaon, Parganah Rajgaon.	,,	8,397	......	......	......	8,397
85	Kote Damnapur, Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	1,708	......	......	......	1,708
86	Kajna, Parganah Ratikoram, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	855	......	......	......	855
87	Village Pari, Parganah Jalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	650	......	......	......	650
88	,, Mandora, Parganah Raichur.	,,	3,692	......	......	......	3,692
89	,, Desari, Parganah Mandora.	,,	388	......	......	......	388

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tunkhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90	Village Kathephal, Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Rai Sonaji Pandit	2,575	......	......	......	2,575	
91	,, Musi, Parganah Raichur, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	979	......	......	......	979	
92	,, Manur Bidarpur, Parganah Murtizapur, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	2,476	......	......	......	2,476	
93	Khan-i-jihanpur and Shahjihanpur, Parganah Dihanda	,,	1,900	......	......	......	1,900	
94	Village Hirpuri, Parganah Dihanda.	,,	3,325	......	......	......	3,325	
95	Parganah Argaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	1,47,125	......	......	......	1,47,125	
96	,, Ankot, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	77,000	......	......	......	77,000	
97	,, Jalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	97,000	......	......	......	97,000	

98	,, Morjah, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	36,000	......	......	......	36,000
99	,, Nala, *Circar* Gavil .	,,	3,000	......	......	......	3,000
100	,, Mahalghat, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	15,000	......	......	......	15,000
101	Salgaon, Parganah Jamod.	,,	7,500	......	......	......	7,500
102	Parganah Charwa, *Circar* Kharla.	,,	9,000	......	......	......	9,000
103	,, Dihanda, *Circar* Narnala.	Dilavar Navaz Jung.	......	1,48,439	......	......	1,48,439
104	,, Bhugaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,,	......	61,415	......	......	61,415
105	Village Barhala, Parganah Maklorshah Badr-ud-Din.	,,	......	2,075	......	......	2,075
106	Nala Rahdari ,, ,, ...	,,	......	1,500	......	......	1,500
107	Village Juarkhalli, Parganah Mandwa.	,,	1,572	......	......	......	1,572
108	Parganah Aukola, *Circar* Narnala.	Sirdar Khan	......	1,24,945	......	......	1,24,945
109	Village Barigaon	,,	......	......	17,381	......	17,381
110	,, Lakhpuri	,,	2,401	......	......	......	2,401
111	,, Longaon, Parganah Dariapur.	,,	1,625	......	......	......	1,625
112	,, Parola	,,	494	......	......	......	494
113	,, Taror Pipri	,,	1,612	......	......	......	1,612
114	Parganah Dhamuri, *Circar* Gavil.	Jugal Kishore ...	......	21,026	......	......	21,026

Serial Number.	Names of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.,	Sarf-khas	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115	Village Palki, &c., Parganah Phula.	Khial Rao.........	2,703	......	......	......	2,703	
116	*Kusbah* Serala, Parganah Serala, *Circar* Gavil.	Shams-ud-Din Khan *alias* Abban Saheb.	......	7,014	......	......	7,014	
117	Parganah Narsi	Mir Sharf-ud-Din.	73,229	......	......	......	73,229	
118	Village Parora, &c., Parganah Mahagaon.	,,	3,393	......	......	......	3,393	
119	,, Sangrampur, &c....	Mahdi Ali Khan .	4,410	......	......	......	4,410	
120	,, Walgaon, Parganah Sindhkhair.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur.	2,345	......	......	......	2,345	
121	,, Boligaon	Hidayet-ul-Lah .	1,550	......	......	......	1,550	
122	Parganah Koppal, *Circar* Narnala.	Khan Syed Jafar .	......	13,922	......	......	13,922	
123	,, Haveli Parenda .	Venkat Rao	24,152	......	......	......	24,152	
124	Some villages from Parganah Ambajogai.	,,	9,161	......	......	......	9,161	
125	Parganah Serala and Dhamangaon.	,,	41,258	......	......	......	41,258	

126	Half of Parganah It.........	,,	5,686	......	......	......	5,686
127	Parganah Mandwa	,,	29,599	......	......	......	29,599
128	,, Ashti	,,	26,946	......	......	......	26,946
129	Villages from Taluka Kankhaira, Parganah Pardapur.	,,	1,716	......	......	......	1,716
130	,, from Parganah Fatehabad *alias* Dharur.	,,	34,698	......	......	......	34,698
131	Parganah Wasi..............	,,	19,683	......	......	......	19,683
132	,, Kathi.............	,,	26,002	......	......	......	26,062
133	,, Mardi	,,	16,706	......	......	......	16,706
134	Taluka Alur	,,	10,802	......	......	......	10,802
135	Village Sripat Pipri, Parganah Undargaon.	,,	3,240	......	......	......	3,240
136	Taluka Khokhalgaon, Parganah Nandla, *Circar* Ahmednagar.	Sowars following Arjun Bahadur.	......	96,644	......	......	96,644
137	Village Kalum Haveli Fatehabad *alias* Dharur.	Rafik Yavar-ud-Dowlah.	......	267	6,000	......	6,672
138	Parganah Haveli Raichur...	Sultan Navaz Jung	2,11,927	......	......	......	2,11,927
139	,, Bahlal	,,	63,789	......	......	......	63,789
140	,, Sindhnur	,,	22,799	......	......	......	22,799
141	,, Gopal	,,	49,603	......	......	......	49,603
142	,, Raokunda........	,,	25,852	......	......	......	25,852
143	*Simt* Lingsugur, Parganah Haveli Maktal.	,,	19,507	......	......	......	19,507
144	Village Atkur, Parganah Gopal.	,,	......	......	2,000	......	2,000

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145	Village Radmal, Parganah Yadkhaira.	Sultan Navaz Jung	......	......	600	......	600	
146	Parganah Koel	Sheir Afghan Jung	1,48,921	......	......	......	1,48,921	
147	,, Ambarga	,,	35,457	......	......	......	35,457	
148	Village Devi Palli, Parganah Koel.	,,	......	......	509	......	509	
149	Parganah Kanakgiri and Malangur.	Sultan Navaz Jung.	......	27,157	......	......	27,157	
150	,, Yadkhaira, *Circar* Mudgal.	,,	......	37,387	......	......	37,387	
151	,, Bahaji	,,	......	16,270	......	......	16,270	
152	Taluka Sarguna, Parganah Haveli Mudgal	,,	......	14,916	......	......	14,916	
153	Taluka Lodkhair, Parganah Gangavati.	,,	......	12,048	......	......	12,048	
154	Parganah Gangnur, *Circar* Mudgal	,,	......	28,271	......	......	28,271	
155	,, Kushtgi Hanamsagar.	,,	......	38,856	......	......	38,856	

156	Some villages of Parganah Gangavati.	,,	......	14,386	......	......	14,386
157	Parganah Gangavati, &c. .	,,	......	......	66,860	......	66,860
158	Forest revenue, &c., of village Selgaon, Parganah Parenda.	Mohammad Asad-ul-Lah.	2,002	......	......	......	2,002
159	Village Sedpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Murtaza Ali Khan.	......	2,468	......	......	2,468
160	,, Azizpur, &c. ,, ...	Mohammad Sulaiman Khan.	......	4,058	......	......	4,058
161	Parganah Nilanga	Mohammad Omer Khan.	33,996	......	......	......	33,996
162	Taluka Nittur	,,	14,360	......	......	......	14,360
163	Villages Achlir and Ashta, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Bhagwan Gir	4,830	......	......	......	4,830
164	,, Jonkhaira, &c. ...	Venkat Mahipal Bahadur.	10,001	......	......	......	10,001
165	Parganah Sarkhaswari, *Circar* Naldrug .	Abd-ul-Lah bin Ali	22,462	......	......	......	22,462
166	Village Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Feroznagar.	Syed Jamal-ud-Din	1,417	......	......	......	1,417
167	,, Deokaroli, Parganah Nardi, *Circar* Parenda.	Kishun Rao	......	4,000	......	......	4,000
168	*Chouth*, &c.	Bhima Bai	......	......	346	......	346

Serial Number.	Name of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
169	½ of Village Phalkhaira, Parganah Adgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Amrat Rao Vitthal.	......	4,800	......	......	4,800	
170	,, Jeorakhi and Kanakgiri, Parganah Koppal, *Circar* Mudgal.	Hanmuppachari ...	......	......	892	......	892	
171	Taluka Tuljapur, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Saadat Khan, Agent of Jan-Baz Jung.	22,896	......	......	......	22,896	
172	Parganah Dharaseon	,,	22,711	......	......	......	22,711	
173	,, Vitholi, *Circar* Naldrug.	,,	28,552	......	......	......	28,552	
174	Village Irandgaon, Parganah Dhoki.	,,	250	......	......	......	250	
175	*Peishkash* of Gadwal including *Chouth*, *Yeomia*, &c.	Rajaram Bhupal ...	1,15,000	......	......	......	1,15,000	
176	Parganah Deodrug	Mohammad Budhan Khan.	......	54,851	......	......	54,851	

177	Taluka Karpur Sangam, Parganah Haveli.	,,	......	53,021	......	......	53,021
178	Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Rafik Yavvar-ud-Dowlah.	......	45,909	1,500	......	47,409
179	Villages Rai, Mahwa, &c..	,,	5,469	......	......	......	5,469
180	Village Masuri and Elga, Parganah Nilanga.	Bahadur Hussain.	2,383	......	......	......	2,383
181	,, Kapur, Parganah Raichur.	Sultan Navaz Jung.	19,087	......	......	......	19,087
182	,, Rali, Parganah Dhoki, *Circar* Naldrug.	Bahbud Ali Khan Bahadur.	1,000	......	......	......	1,000
183	,, from Parganah Kishtkali, *Circar* Narnala.	,,	3,365	......	......	......	3,365
184	,, Sagpurvi, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Mir Khurshid Ali...	3,063	.. ...	......	......	3,063
185	*Chouth* of Village Regdhan, Parganah Phulon, *Circar* Raichur.	Mohammad Hussain Pirzada.	155	......	......	......	155
186	Village Pangri, Parganah Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	Syed Ali	934	......	......	......	934
187	,, Markhaira, &c., Parganah Pipalgaon, *Circar* Narnala.	Ashraf-ul-Lah Khan.	5,844	......	......	......	5,844

Serial Number.	Name of Villages and Parganahs.	Name of Talukdar, Jagirdar, &c.	Divani.	*Tankhah* Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
188	Village Kojwara, Parganah Wasi, *Circar* Parenda.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan.	1,761	......	......	......	1,761	
189	,, Elura, Parganah Tandura.	,,	1,553	......	......	......	1,553	
190	*Mokassa* of village Khalegaon, Parganah Tandur, *Circar* Narnala.	Syed Habib-ul-Lah Shah.	500	......	......	......	500	
191	Village Korihal, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Kishun Lal	2,700	......	......	......	2,700	
192	,, Loni, Parganah Haveli Mehkar.	,, ...	919	......	......	......	919	
193	,, Mariadkhaira, &c. .	,, ...	7,017	......	......	......	7,017	
194	Parganah Hatgaon, *Circar* Gavil.	,, ...	......	......	......	12,152	12,152	
195	Village Mansa, Parganah Sarpur, *Circar* Mehkar.	,, ...	......	......	......	2,000	2,000	
196	,, Devalghat, &c., Parganah Devalghat	,, ...	6,286	......	......	......	6,286	

197	,, Arsangam, &c., Parganah Ambajogai	,, ...	16,285	......	......	......	16,285
198	,, Narsoli, &c., Parganan Darwa, *Circar* Mahur.	,, ...	5,143	......	......	......	5,143
199	,, Devalgaon, Parganah Lohgaon.	,, ...	1,848	......	......	......	1,848
200	,, Chandaj, Parganah Narsi, *Circar* Nander.	,, ...	1,978	......	......	......	1,978
201	,, Hal Palli, Parganah Gopal.	Srinavaschari	......	......	490	......	490
202	,, Kodka	,, ...	288	......	......	......	288
203	Jagir villages of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.	,, ...	......	......	59,676	......	59,676
204	,, *Mahalat* and villages resumed.	,, ...	......	......	2,77,619	......	2,77,619
205	Dafa Mahals and villages...	,, ...	......	......	1,15,348	......	1,15,348
206	Parganah Losad, *Circar* Mahur.	Gholam Mohammad Khan, son of Saleh Mohammad Khan.	17,159	......	......	......	17,159
207	,, Alur, *Circar* Mehkar.	,, ...	19,300	......	......	......	19,300
208	,, Malur, *Circar* Narnala.	Hassan Munavvar Khan.	15,881	......	......	......	15,881
	Total......		31,72,942	8,35,662	7,92,107	14,152	48,14,863